The Daily Sentinel.

VOL. II. RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 12, 1867. NO. 182.

THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

Tuesday Evening, March 12, 1867.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

The Southern State Conventions--Congress must Recognize them--No Chance for Packed Conventions--The Execution of the Reconstruction Law--No Radical Office-Seekers to be in Command--Impeachment Looking Less Formidable, Etc.

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1867.

The Hunnicuts and others of that party who are legislating in the South may not hope to accomplish their purposes. They will find that there is power enough in Congress, notwithstanding the violence of certain Radical members, to carry out the recent reconstruction law according to the *original* propositions of Senator Sherman. A packed negro convention in Virginia, or in any other State south of the Potomac, cannot frame measures for the degradation of those States, in accordance with the views of adventurers who have temporarily squatted among a people whom they aim to destroy, and have their plans adopted in preference to those of the citizens of the State. Let Virginia go ahead in the good work of organizing under the provisions of the Sherman bill—*which is mild in comparison with what would be offered should she reject that.*—Her sons and daughters are too high advanced in the scale of devotion to her honor and welfare ever to be accused of listening to terms of degradation. The only hope of the South now is in an early representation, and when they have complied with the statute now presented, they *must* have it. Prominent Senators and Representatives in Congress assert this, contrary to the evil designs of Sumner, Chandler, and others. Those who would reject a constitution adopted by a convention called by the present Legislature are few in number. It cannot be claimed that that is the creation of President Johnson; and its action must be recognized. There is cerainly light beyond the present gloom. The end of persecution is nigh at hand; and only let the South be true to her people and to herself, as she ever has been, and there need be no fear about daybreak. The General-in-Chief and the President of the United States will soon have, upon consultation, completed the list of officers who are to hold command in the military districts, and both of these will act well towards the South in the execution of a law which it is beyond their control to prevent. There will be no applicants for political favor in the North among the list.

It is evident that there is not so fierce a disposition now manifested in favor of impeaching the President as there has been.—The very intemperate speech of Representative Ashley, and the sensible position of Messrs. Bingham and Spalding, his colleagues in the House, together with the certain fact that several other members are inclined not to allow themselves to be made tools of in opposition to their better judgment, is working a reversion on the side of the President. For all that, however, the impeachment men are working energetically to accomplish their schemes. In the Senate the subject is not broached. It may be on account of the constitutional provision that the President would have to be tried before that body *should* the House present an indictment against him; but it does not appear that the majority of the Senators are disposed to endorse all that Mr. Ashley or Butler may say against the Chief Magistrate. Some of the members of both Houses among the dominant party propose to wait and see the result of their legislation towards reconstructing the Southern States and the part the President takes in the execution of the law before proceeding to extremities; and altogether there are many indications that impeachment is not held so favorably as it has been. Prominent Radicals, high in position, assert that that is the main principle which now holds the party in its strength, and that no matter how the question may be disposed of, its finality will be the means of weakening their party to a very great extent.

The President is now nominating several very prominent local Radicals for official positions, and its effect tends to lessen much of the antagonism expressed towards him.

TIMON.

A correspondent of the *Examiner*, writing from Washington, under the same date, says, among other things:

"A propos of Senatorial actions, I cannot forbear a word of commendation of Senator Wilson's bill providing for the inauguration of the proposed movements towards Conventions in the South by District Commanders. If Congress is honest in the passage of the Force Bill, Mr. Wilson's measure must pass. Otherwise, we will certainly have two, and may have three Conventions in Virginia. There will be strife and bitterness among our own people to a degree hitherto unknown among us, and Congress will have twenty or thirty Constitutions presented from the Southern States, the consideration of which, besides the obstruction of public business, will renew, in that forum, the crimination and debate which have distracted Federal councils for the past two sessions.

If the absolute destruction of the States is resolved on; if Mr. Lincoln, and the Republican party, and Congress, all perjured themselves, and deceived the world, in declaring the contest to be for the preservation of the Union and the restoration of the States with all their rights unimpaired; if the implied parole which Grant gave to Lee—which was, that he demanded the surrender on the basis of these declarations of the President and Congress; if Seward did, indeed, make false representations to every foreign minister whom he addressed on the subject of the rebellion; if all that the world has supposed to be true about the American war for the past six years was, indeed, a cruel falsehood, and Congress is determined on the destruction of the States, then the Force Bill, without supplementary legislation, will leave the matter much worse than it found it, for it legislates strife in every community. Mr. Wilson's bill provides for a call by the Military Commander, which will relieve our Legislature, as well as Minor Botts, Hunnicutt, Sambo & Co., of any trouble in the premises. It also provides for a registration—a dangerous omission of the Force Bill. Indeed, the treatment which this measure of Mr. Wilson's shall receive at the hands of Congress will determine the most important question now agitating the Southern mind, to-wit: whether or not the Sherman bill was intended for peace, or for the perpetuation of strife. If the Congress was honest, it will pass this bill, or something like it. If no such measure is adopted, it makes very little difference what we do, as the Government (which is Congress) must be understood as disposed to keep the sore running."

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

[Radical members marked "R." Conservatives marked "C."

CONNECTICUT.	
James Dixon, c,	Alex Ramsey, r
Orris S Ferry, r	Dan'l S Norton, c
CALIFORNIA.	MINNESOTA.
John Conness, r	Aaron H Craigin, r
Cornelius Cole, r	Jas W Patterson, r
DELAWARE.	NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Geo Read Riddle, c	Edwin D Morgan, r
Willard Saulsbury, c	Roscoe Conkling, r
ILLINOIS.	NEW YORK.
Richard Yates, r	A G Cattell, r
Vacancy.	F T Frelinghuysen, r
INDIANA.	NEVADA.
Thos A Hendricks, c	Wm M Stewart, r
Lyman Trumbull, r	Vacancy
IOWA.	OHIO.
James W Grimes, r	Benj. F Wade, r
James Harlan, r	John Sherman, r
KANSAS	OREGON.
Vacancy	Geo H Williams, r
Do	Henry W Corbett, r
MAINE.	PENNSYLVANIA.
Lott M Morrill, r	Chas R Buckalew, c
W P Fessenden, r	Simon Cameron, r
MASSACHUSETTS.	RHODE ISLAND.
Chas Sumner, r	Wm Sprague, r
Henry Wilson, r	Henry B Anthony, r
MARYLAND.	TENNESSEE.
Reverdy Johnson, c	David T Fowler, r
Vacancy	J S Patterson, c
MISSOURI.	VERMONT.
John B Henderson, r	Geo F Edmunds, r
C D Drake, r	Simon Cameron, r
MICHIGAN.	WISCONSIN.
Zachariah Chandler, r	Jas B. Doolittle, c
Jacob M Howard, r	Vacancy.
KENTUCKY.	WEST VIRGINIA.
James Guthrie, c	Peter G Van Winkle, r
Vacancy.	Waitman T Willey, r

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NEW YORK.	
1 Stephen Tabor, c	1 Wm A Pile, r
2 Demas Barnes, c	2 C A Newcom, r
3 Wm E Robinson, c	3 Thos E Noell, c
4 John Fox, c	4 J J Gravelly, r
5 John Morrissey, c	5 J W McClurg, r
6 Thos E Stewart, c	6 R T Van Horn, r
7 John W Chandler, c	7 Benj F Loan, r
8 James Brooks, c	8 J F Benjamin, r
9 Fernando Wood, c	9 G W Anderson, r
10 Wm H Robertson, c	MISSOURI.
11 Chas H Van Wyck, r	1 Far C Beamen, r
12 John H Ketcham, r	2 Chas Upson, r
13 Thos Cornell, r	3 Austin Blair, r
14 J V L Pruyn, c	4 Thos W Ferry, r
15 J A Griswold, r	5 B E Trowbridge, r
16 Orange Ferris, r	6 John F Driggs, r
17 C T Hulburd, r	MINNESOTA.
18 James M Marvin, r	1 Wm Windom, r
19 Wm C Fields, r	2 Ignatius Donnelly, r
20 A H Ladin, r	NEW JERSEY.
21 Roscoe Conkling, r	1 William Moore, r
22 J C Churchill, r	2 Wm A Newell, r
23 Dennis McCarthy, r	3 Chas Sitgreaves, c
24 T M Pomeroy, r	4 John Hill, r
25 Wm H Kelsey r	5 G A Halsey, r
26 Wm S Lincoln, r	NEVADA.
27 Hamilton Ward, r	Delons R Ashley, r
28 Lewis Selye, r	OHIO.
29 Burt Van Horn, r	1 Benj Eggleston, r
30 J M Humphrey, c	2 R B Hayes, r
31 H Van Aernam, r	3 Robt C Schenck, r
DELAWARE.	4 Wm Lawrence, r
John Nicholson, c	5 Wm H Mungen, c
ILLINOIS.	6 R W Clark, r
1 N B Judd, r	7 Rand Shallaberger, r
2 J F Farnsworth, r	8 C S Hamilton, r
3 E B Washburne, r	9 Ralph P Buckland, r
4 A C Harding, r	10 James M Ashley, r
5 E C Ingersoll, r	11 John T Wilson, r
6 Burton C Cook, r	12 P Van Trump, c
7 H P H Bromwell, r	13 G W Morgan, c
8 Shelby McCullum, r	14 Martin Welker, r
9 Lewis W Ross, c	15 Tobias A Plants, r
10 A G Burr, c	16 John A Bingham, r
11 Sam'l Marshall, c	17 Ephraim R Eckley, r
12 John Baker, r	18 Rufus P Spalding, r
13 G B Bsane, r	19 James A Garfield, r
at large, J A Logan, r	
INDIANA.	OREGON.
1 Wm E Niblack, c	J D H Henderson, r
2 Michael C Kerr, c	PENNSYLVANIA.
3 M C Hunter, r	1 Samuel J Randall, c
4 Wm S Holman, c	2 Charles O'Neill, r
5 Geo W Julian, r	3 Leonard Myers, r
6 John Coburn, r	4 W D Kelley, r
7 H D Washburne, r	5 Caleb N Taylor, r
8 Godlove S Orth, r	6 D Markely Boyer, c
9 Schuyler Colfax, r	7 John M Broomall, r
10 Wm Williams, r	8 Lawrence Getz c
11 Jno P C Shanks, r	9 Thaddeus Stevens, r
IOWA.	10 Henry L Cake, r
1 James F Wilson, r	11 D M Van Auken, c
2 Hiram Price, r	12 Charles Denniston, c
3 Wm B Allison, r	13 Ulysses F Mercer, r
4 W St Longbridge, r	14 Geo F Miller, r
5 G M Dodge, r	15 A J Goldsbrommer, c
6 Asahel W Hubbard, r	16 Wm H Koontz, r
KANSAS.	17 Daniel S Morrell, r
Sidney Clark, r	18 Stephen F Wilson, r
MAINE.	19 G W Schofield, r
1 John Lynch, r	20 Darwin A Finney, r
2 Sidney Perham, r	21 John Covode, r
3 James G Blaine, r	22 J K Moorhead, r
4 John A Peters, r	23 Thomas Williams, r
5 Fred'k A Pike, r	24 G V Lawrence, r
MASSACHUSETTS.	VERMONT.
1 Thos D Eliot, r	1 E E Woodbridge, r
2 Oakes Ames, r	2 Luke Poland, r
3 Ginery Twitchell, r	3 W C Smith, r
4 Sam'l Hooper, r	WISCONSIN.
5 Benj. F. Butler, r	1 Halbert E Paine, r
6 Nat P Banks, r	2 Benj F Hopkins, r
7 Geo S Boutwell, r	3 Amasas Cobb, r
8 John B Baldwin, r	4 Chas A Eldridge, c
9 W B Washburn, r	5 Philetus Sawyer, r
10 Henry L Dawes, r	6 C C Washburne, r
MARYLAND.	WEST VIRGINIA.
1 Hiram McCullough, c	1 C D Hubbard, r
2 S Arthur, c	2 Benj M Kitchen, r
3 C E Phelps, c	3 Daniel Polsey, r
4 Francis Thomas, r	
5 Frederick Stone, c	

Connecticut, California, Kentucky, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Tennessee, choosing twenty-nine members, are yet to elect.

U. S. Judiciary.

The Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States are as follows:

Mr Chief Justice Chase, of Ohio
Mr Justice Wayne, Georgia
Mr Justice Nelson, New York
Mr Justice Grier, Pennsylvania
Mr Justice Swayne, Ohio
Mr Justice *Miller*, Iowa
Mr Justice Davis, Illinois
Mr Justice Field, California
Mr Justice Stansbury, Ohio
Reporter, John W Wallace, Ohio
Marshal, D S Gooding
Clerk, D W Middleton

The Judge of the District Court of North Carolina is G W Brooks. District Attorney, D H Starbuck. Marshal, Daniel R Goodloe.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

NEW BANKING HOUSE

BRENIZER, KELLOGG & PETERS,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

Trade St., opposite Mansion House,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

BRENIZER, KELLOGG & CO.,

GREENSBORO', N. C.

GOLD, SILVER, BULLION, SOUTHERN Bank Notes, sight and time exchange, stocks, bonds and coupons, bought and sold.

Deposits received, subject to sight checks, and six per cent. interest allowed.

Collections made on all accessible points.

Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Gold, Silver and Southern bank notes, on commission.

Business paper discounted on reasonable terms and money loaned on collaterals.

REFER, to Ex-Gov. Z. B. Vance, Charlotte, N. C. Jesse. H. Lindsay, Esq., Greensboro N. C.

mar 6-179-eod-3m

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

Members of the Legislature of North Carolina--Session 1866--'67.

SENATE.

1st district—Pasquotank and Perquimans—Dr. Ruffin R Speed
2nd district—Camden and Currituck—Wilson D Fereben
3rd district—Gates and Chowan—H Willey
4th district—Tyrrell and Hyde—Jones Spencer
5th district—Northampton—H C Edwards
6th district—Hertford—James Barnes
7th district—Bertie—David Outlaw
8th district—Martin and Washington—J E Moore
9th district—Halifax—Mason L Wiggins
10th district—Edgecombe and Wilson—Henry T Clark
11th district—Pitt—C Perkins
12th district—Beaufort—Isaiah Respass
13th district—Craven—Mathias E Manly
14th district—Carteret and Jones—Calvin D Koonce
15th district—Greene and Lenoir—J H Coward
16th district—New Hanover—Ed D Hall
17th district—Duplin—Isaac D Kelly
18th district—Onslow—Jasper Etheridge
19th district—Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus—Salter Lloyd
20th district—Cumberland and Harnett—Archibald McLean
21st district—Sampson—John C Williams
22d district—Wayne—W A Thompson
23d district—Johnston—Thomas D Sandel
24th district—Wake—Willie D Jones
25th district—Nash—L N B Battle
26th district—Franklin—Washington Harris
27th district—Warren—F A Thornton
28th district—Granville—John Bullock
29th district—Person—John W Cunningham
30th district—Orange—John Berry
31st district—Alamance and Randolph—M S Robins.
32d district—Chatham—R B Paschall
33d district—Moore and Montgomery—W B Richardson
34th district—Richmond and Robeson—M McRae
35th district—Anson and Union—D A Covington
36th district—Guilford—Peter Adams
37th district—Caswell—Livingston Brown
38th district—Rockingham—D Hand
39th district—Mecklenburg—J H Wilson
40th district—Stanley and Cabarrus—Mr Marshall
41st district—Rowan and Davie—Robert F Johnston
42d district—Davidson—J M Leach
43d district—Stokes and Forsyth—J E Matthews
44th district—Ashe, Surry &c.—A C Cowles
45th district—Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander—J H Hill
46th district—Burke, &c.—A C Avery
47th district—Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba—M L McCorkle
48th district—Rutherford, Polk and Cleaveland—C L Harris
49th district—Buncombe, Henderson, &c.; L S Gash
50th district—Haywood, Macon, &c., J R Love, Jr.,

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Anson—A J Dargan, W P Kendall
Ashe and Alleghany—Robert Gambrill
Alexander—Dr J H Carson
Alamance—B Y McAden, A H Boyd
Beaufort—Henry Harding, C M Gorham
Bertie—Dr P T Henry, J W Bunsley
Bladen—J A Richardson
Brunswick—D C Allen
Buncombe—Montraville Patton
Burke—John Snidderth
Cabarrus—J M Long
Caldwell—James C Harper
Camden—W O Morrisett
Carteret—J M Perry
Caswell—Philip Heslnett, Wm Long
Catawba—W P Reinhardt
Chatham—G Moore, G May, and Thos W Womble
Chowan—R D Simpson
Cleaveland—Geo W Whitfield and P Durham
Columbus—Dr J M McGougan
Craven—S W Chadwick and A C Latham
Cumberland—W McL McKay and T S Lutterloh
Currituck—W G Cranberry
Cherokee—Mr Davidson
Duplin—T S Kenan and Zach. Smith
Davidson—C F Lowe, Dr J H Shelton
Davie—J H Clements
Edgecombe and Wilson—Dr J H Baker and J H Woodard
Franklin—Capt Joseph J Davis
Forsyth—P A Wilson and E B Teague
Gates—Dr W H Lee
Granville—E B Lyon, W H Jenkins, H Freeman.
Greene—P J Rountree
Guilford—W R Smith, J T Morehead, Jr., J S Houston
Gaston—D A Jenkins
Halifax—D C Clark and W A Daniel
Harnett—Dr B C Williams
Haywood—Green Garrett
Hertford—Dr G C Moore
Hyde—Tilman Farrow
Henderson and Transylvania—Jas Blythe
Iredell—J A Reaches and J H Stevenson
Johnston—Perry Godwin and B B Himant
Jones—Jacob S Scott
Jackson—Thaddeus D Bryson
Lenoir—B F Bright
Lincoln—Dr M L Brown
Martin—Abner S Williams
McDowell—James Neal
Mecklenburg—H D Whitley and J M Hutchison.
Montgomery—Allen Jordan
Moore—Wm M Black
Macon—W G Crawford
Madison—N Kelsey
Nash—Jonathan M Stone
New Hanover—R H Cowan and C W McClammy
Northampton—R B Peebles and E A Martin
Onslow—A J Murrill
Orange—W W Guess, S D Umsted
Pasquotank—J B Jones
Perquimans—Thomas Wilson
Person—W A Bradsher
Pitt—W R Williams, John Galloway
Randolph—E T Blair and Joel Ashworth
Richmond—Peter McRae
Rowan—O G Foard and W H Crawford
Robeson—Rory McNair and J A McArthur
Rockingham—J Holderby and R B Henderson
Rutherford and Polk—G W Logan, N Scoggin
Sampson—John Bardin, G W Autry
Stokes—Silas Westmoreland
Surry—Harrison M Waugh
Stanly—L C Morton
Tyrrell—W W Walker.
Union—Jonathan Trull
Wake—C J Rogers, J P H Buss, Robt S Perry.
Warren—John R Turnbull, B M Collins
Washington—Charles Latham
Watauga—William Horton
Wayne—J H Everett and G C Garris
Wilkes—P Horton and Dr Tyra York
Yadkin—T M Vestal.
Yancey and Mitchell—Mr Williams

HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

CHESTNUT STREET,

OPPOSITE OLD INDEPENDENCE HALL,

PHILADELPHIA.

S. M. HEULINGS,

Jan 12—3m PROPRIETOR.

EXCELSIOR CLUB HOUSE,

Hillsboro' Street,

NEXT door to the Exchange Hotel; conducted on the European Plan. Hot meals served at all hours, and at the shortest notice.—Superior wines and Liquors constantly on hand.

T. F. LEE

Nov 30-tf Proprietor.

FOR SALE.

Valuable City Property for Sale.

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE HOUSES and Lots in the City, (front of Nash Square) lately occupied by Mrs. Ruffin Tucker, dec'd.—The House contains 10 Rooms, all well furnished. Lot about 2½ acres, grounds beautifully ornamented with Shrubbery. Conservatory filled with the rarest flowers and garden of fine vegetables and choice fruit trees, all necessary out buildings, and well of pure water. Possession can be given immediately.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

mar 2-175-tf

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR TRADE.

SPRING 1867.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED THIS DAY,

75 Pieces Spring and Summer Calicoes,
10 " 10-4 x 11-4 Bleached Sheeting,
50 " Bleached Shirtings ¾ to 4-4 standard brands, at lowest prices.
5 Bales 4-4 Brown Sheetings.
Real Swiss Muslins and Tartans.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

Feb 25-170-tf

4-4 FLOOR OIL CLOTHS AND COCOA Mattings.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

Feb 25-170-tf

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

50,000 LBS. OF NICE, CLEAN, PURE ice from fresh running Streams, for sale at 1½ cents per lb. Apply to.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Feb 26-171-tf

"Just a Step or two Ahead."

FIRST SUPPLY OF NEW

SPRING DRY GOODS.

SPRING CALICOS,

French & American Lawns,

PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED MOZAMBIQUES.

English Barege, Organdies, &c., &c.

Good Stock Bleached Muslin,
7-8 and 4-4 unbleached "
ALAMANCE PLAIDS &c., &c.,
Just received at

GEO. T. COOKES,

Feb 26-171-tf Cheap Store.

SELLING OFF

AT COST

"TO CLOSE THE CONCERN,"

Great sale of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Notions &c., &c., now going on

AT

SAM'L. YOUNGS,

OLD STAND No. 21 FAYETTEVILLE ST.,

RALEIGH, N. C.

For the purpose of closing up our business in this City we offer our entire Stock

"AT COST,"

CONSISTING OF

DRESS GOODS,
CALICOS,
DOMESTICS,
TABLE LINEN,
LADIES CLOAKS,
RIBBONS, LACES,
GLOVES, HOSIERY,
TRIMMINGS,
LADIES HATS & BONNETS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES FOR LADIES & CHILDREN,
ALSO FOR MEN
AND BOYS WEAR.
HATS FOR MEN AND BOYS.

Also, a fine lot of Jeans and Satinets for Men's wear.

This Stock recently purchased for Cash, is worthy the attention of all buyers and will be sold as above stated

AT COST.

EDWARD WHEELER & CO.

No. 21 FAYETTEVILLE, ST.,

Dec 29-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!!

AT COST

AND LOWER.

IF YOU WANT TO GET CHEAP GOODS LOOK at our prices, before purchasing elsewhere:

¼ Brown Shirting	12c	cents	per	yard.
" do.	16	"	"	"
4-4 " heavy	20	"	"	"
5-4 " Sheeting	25	"	"	"
¼ Arctic Bleaching,	15	"	"	"
¼ Willow Bridge do.	20	"	"	"
4-4 Pembroke "	25	"	"	"
4-4 Lewiston "	25	"	"	"
4-4 Hanover extra "	25	"	"	"

Lonsdale, Wamsutta and New York Mills at present market prices.

PRINTS!!

at from 12½ to 20 cents per yard.

FLANNELS!!!

¼ white all wool Flannel 45 cents per yard.
4-4 " " " fine 60 " "
4-4 " " " 75 " "
4-4 " " " Extra fine Flannel $1 00 " "
4-4 " all wool ext. heavy Shaker Flannel $1,00 per yard. Sack and colored Flannels correspondingly low.

Fall and winter Dress Goods, Cloaks, Shawls, Ladies, Misses and Childrens Shoes, and a general assortment of Gents Ready Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps etc., etc.,

AT YOUR OWN PRICES, AT

M. ROSENBAUM'S,

Feb 9-157-tf No. 16, Fayetteville, St.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

MILTON C. RICHARDSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Clinton, N. C.

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO THE COLlection of claims and other business entrusted to his care

Feb 4-1mo.

JOHN W. HINSDALE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

No. 2, Hay Street, Fayetteville N. C.

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ALL BUSIness intrusted to his care.

Claims collected anywhere in North Carolina.

Jan 24-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR RENT OR SALE.

A valuable house and lot in this city, for rent or sale.

Apply to R. C. BADGER.

Feb. 14—161-tf

LIME

FARMERS and builders in need of Lime, can be supplied by the undersigned with an excellent article at very low rates.

Cost per ton at Salisbury accurely boxed $13,00
Freight from Salisbury to Greensboro, $2,00.
Do. " Hillsboro, 3,20
Do. " Raleigh; 3,70.

Apply to

POWELL, WILSON & CO.

Catawba Station,

Dec 8-tf W. N. C. R. R.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

FOR SALE.

Toilet Soaps, Deminent and Polishing Soap for Polishing Silver, Britannia and Tin Ware.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

Feb 11-158-tf Wholesale Grocers.

ORDERS SOLICITED FOR PERUVIAN GUano to be delivered at the different depots on the Raleigh & Gaston and N. C. Railroads.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

Feb. 14—161-tf Wholesale Grocers.

WANTED.

$10,000 in Cape Fear Bank notes and $2,500 in Bank of North Carolina notes.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

Feb 4-153-tf Wholesale Grocers.

FOR SALE.

A large lot of fine Baled Hay.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

Feb 1-150-tf Wholesale Grocers.

WANTED.

100 BOXES MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, Put up before the Federal Tax Law went into operation. It must be sound. Cash will be paid.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

Feb. 14—161-tf Wholesale Grocers.

FLOUR! FLOUR!! FLOUR!!!

150 bbls., Different Brands—all grades.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

Feb 13-168-tf Wholesale Grocers.

A LARGE LOT ADAMANTINE CANDLES Very Cheap.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

Feb 8-156-tf Wholesale Grocers.

SEED OATS, IRISH POTATOES.

1800 bush., Selected Seed Oats—very Choice, 100 bbls., Peach Blow and Mercer Potatoes, to arrive.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

Feb 23-168-tf Wholesale Grocers.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission

MERCHANTS,

No. 58 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

HAVE IN STORE AND ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING, SUGARS, COFFEES, AND TEAS, BACON, MOLASSES AND CHEESE, BRANDIES, WINES AND WHISKIES, SOAPS, CANDLES, AND CANDIES, TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,

Canned Fruits, Sauces and Figs, Canned Oysters, Raisins and Dates, Nuts, Currants, Pickles and Spices, Powder, Shot and Caps, Butter, Lard, Yeast, Powders, Soda,

and in fact everything usually found in a first class Wholesale Grocery house—in the greatest variety and at prices which cannot fail to please.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS &c.

50 Boxes Axes, 25 Doz. of Manure Forks,
5 Doz. Long handled Shovels, 25 Doz. Spades,
50 " Weeding Hoes assorted, 50 Doz. Hames.
25 " Horse Collars, 50 Doz. Trace Chaines,
50 " Plow Lines, 10 Gross Axe Helves,
Rope, Twine, Nails, &c.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

Wholesale Grocers & Com. Merchants.

Feb 22-168-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY W. ROBT ANDREWS, No. 26, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

50 Sacks Full weight Liverpool Salt.
50 bbls. Superfine Flour.
15 bbls. Molasses.
50-Kits No. 1, Mackerel.
30 Cases fresh Tomatoes and Peaches.
50 Boxes Adamantine Candles,
50 Bbls. White Mercer Potatoes and 50 P. B. Potatoes.
10 Bbls. Onions and 10 of Apples, choice.
1,000 Yds. Gunny Bagging,
25 Coils Rope.
500 lbs. Sole Leather,
10 Doz. French Calf Skins.
5 " Kip Skins.
30 Boxes Candy, assorted.
20 Sacks Java, Rio and Laguyra Coffees.
100 Reams Wrapping paper.
20 Bushels Shoe pegs, assorted, cheap.
50 half and quarter bbls. flour, different grades.
75 bbls. Sugar, of all grades, in quantities and at prices to suit.
25 bbls. Elkridge and Patapsco family flour, best made.
100 Bags Shot, all sizes.
6 Doz. Pts. Cotton Cards.
20 Boxes Pearl Starch, cheap.
Good assortment Crockery at Cost.
Spiced Pigs feet, Fulton market family Beef, by the wholesale and retail. Also, a lot of English Dairy Cheese and a large assortment of fresh Garden Seeds.
A fine article of Bacon always on hand.—Also, Clagett's' Baltimore Ale, by the Package, and Lager Beer by the Cask.
Liquors of all grades. Attention is specially called to our pure old Robeson County Whiskey.
All manner of Sauces, Catsups, and Fancy, Groceries generally very cheap for cash.
Fresh Oysters received daily from Norfolk.

W. ROBERT ANDREWS,

Wholesale and Retail Grocer.

Feb 13-tf

WHISKEY.

10 Bbls. Yadkin County Whiskey.
5 " Old Rye "
2 " Old Monongahela **** Whiskey.
2 " " Scuppernong Wine.
20 Five gallon Kegs pure French Brandies and Gins,

In Store,

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

Feb 26-171-tf

ARRIVING THIS DAY,

800 Sacks No. 1, Peruvian Guano.
500 " Patapsco "
50 " Baugh's Superphosphate Lime.
70 Bbls. Rockland Lime, in prime order.
50 Bales prime Hay.
200 Sacks Liverpool fine Salt.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

mar 1-134-tf

Standard and Progress copy.

GUANO, GUANO, GUANO.

50 Tons No. 1 Peruvian Guano, direct from the Peruvian Agent.
50 Tons Patapsco Guano.
20 " Baugh's Raw Bone Super-Phosphate of Lime
10 Tons Ford's Fertilizer.

The above are all Standard manures and will be sold on as good terms as the times will admit of. These Fertilizers are now all lying at Portsmouth Va., awaiting transportation. We will take orders, and hope to be able to commence delivering it in the next ten days.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

Feb 28-170-tf Commission Merchants.

Standard and Progress copy.

MOLASSES, MOLASSES, MOLASSES.

25 HHDS. NEW CROP CUBA MOLASSES arriving this day, which will be sold at Wilmington prices, freight &c., added.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

Feb 26-170-tf

JUST RECEIVED.

A lot of Counter and Platform S cales.

At BRIGGS & DODD'S.

Feb 23-170-3

FOR RENT.

A Small house with two rooms, and five places.

Apply at the

mar 5-174-tf SENTINEL OFFICE.

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

GARRETT, YOUNG, SCOTT, & CO.

No. 33 Water and 29 Front Sts.

NEW YORK,

SUCCESSORS TO

ARCHIBALD YOUNG, GARRETT & Co.

OF NEW YORK,

AND

SPENCER SCOTT & CO.,

OF NEWARK, N. J.

Extensive Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

Men's and Boys' Clothing.

C. W. GARRETT, A. S SHAFER.
EBEN YOUNG, A. L. SCOTT,
SPENCER SCOTT, F. M. GARRETT,

Feb 15-162-6m

THE

REMINGTONS'

FIRE ARMS.

Sold by the Trade Generally.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO DEALERS.

200,000 furnished the U. S. Government.

ARMY REVOLVER,	44-100 in. Calibre,
NAVY REVOLVER,	36-100 in. Calibre,
BELT REVOLVER,	Navy Size Calibre,
POLICE REVOLVER,	Navy Size Calibre,
NEW POCKET REVOLVER,	31-100 in Calibre,
POCKET REVOLVER,	(Rider's pt.) 31-100 in Calibre,
REPEATING PISTOL,	(Elliot's) No 22 & 32 Cartridge,
VEST POCKET PISTOL,	No. 25, 30, 32 and 41 Cartridge,
GUN CANE,	No. 22 and 32 Cartridge,
BREECH LOADING RIFLE,	(Beals') No. 32, & 38, "
REVOLVING RIFLE,	36 and 44-100 in Calibre,

E. REMINGTON & SONS, ILION, New York.

PRINCIPAL AGENTS.

MOORE & NICHOLS,	New York
WM. READ & SON,	Boston
JOS. C. GRUBB, & Co	Philadelphia
POULTNEY & TRIMBLE	Baltimore
HENRY FOLSOM & Co	New Orleans
JOHNSON, STENCER & Co	Chicago
L. M. RUMSEY & Co	St. Louis
ALBERT E. CRANE,	San Francisco

Feb 16-163-3m*

WE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC THIS CELEbrated Oil, and in doing so we unhesitatingly pronounce it SUPERIOR TO ANY BURNING OIL IN USE. It is Non-Explosive. Free from Grease. It will not grease the hands. It will not soil or grease the clothing. It is more brilliant than Gas. It produces a soft and beautiful light. It is not so trying to the eyes. It can be used in any Kerosene Lamp by adopting our

LIGHT HOUSE OR RATCHET BURNERS.

It has been most favorably received, and pronounced by judges to be the

THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE OIL now in the market; and in consequence of the many serious accidents arising from the EXPLOSION OF KEROSENE, this Oil is extensively known and used in preference.

We are now prepared to furnish the trade with this valuable Oil, and we solicit from the public an examination and trial.

We have on hand a large stock of

LAMPS, BURNERS, CHIMNEYS, WICKS, &c.,

and can supply the trade on liberal terms.

First Premium Awarded at the Louisiana State Fair held in New Orleans, from Nov. 20 to 27th, 1866, against all Competitors.

H. D. NORRELL, Gen'l Agent,

120 Maiden Lane, New York.

Feb 15-162-3m

JOHN S. DANCY, of TARBORO, N.C., JOHN H. HYMAN, of SCOTLAND NECK, N. C.

JOSEPH H. HYMAN,

Late of Tarboro, N C.

DANCY, HYMAN & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

For the sale of all kinds of Southern produce and purchase of General Merchandize,

No. 24, Exchange Place, NEW YORK.

Aug. 28-tf

J. L. HATHAWAY AND UTLEY.

(Formerly HATHAWAY & Co., Importers of MOLASSES and SUGAR, Wilmington, N. C.)

Shipping and Commission Merchants,

171 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

We solicit consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, Sheetings, Yarns, Tobacco, and other Southern Products, to the sale of which our prompt personal attention will be given. We will make liberal advances upon receipt of Invoice and Bill of Lading. All Merchandise and Produce shipped to us for sale are insured from point of shipment, with or without advice.—Invoices should always accompany each shipment.

Both of us having had over twenty years' experience in business in the South, and our J. L. HATHAWAY three years in New York, we feel confident we can sec

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The SENTINEL is published every evening, except Sunday, on the following terms:

For one month	$1.00
For two months	2.00
Three months	2.50
Six months	5.00
One year	10.00
Semi-Weekly Sentinel one year	5.00
" " six months	2.50
Weekly Sentinel, one year	3.00
" " six months	1.50

THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, | SEATON GALES,
EDITORS.

Tuesday Evening, March 12, 1867.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE SENTINEL.—We hope that all our friends throughout the State will interest themselves to extend the circulation of the Daily, Semi Weekly and Weekly *Sentinel*. Its enlargement furnishes a large amount of reading matter, and our purpose is to make it one of the best *news papers* in the country. Coming events are portentous. Every one should keep himself fully advised of what is passing.

The Supplemental Bill.

Our telegraphic advices, to-day, inform us of the passage, by the House of Representatives, on yesterday, by a decisive vote, of Mr. Wilson's supplemental Reconstruction Bill, which we published in our last issue. Previous to its passage, however, the section authorizing the General Commanding to delegate the power of ordering the Convention, &c., to the acting Governor, was stricken out. This action of the House, taken in connection with the virtual defeat in the Senate, (also announced by telegraph,) of Sumner's Bill, which looked to further severities, in the way of "guarantees," which contemplated a condition of things similar to that which exists in Tennessee, and the adoption of which would render it impossible for any decent white man in the State to co-operate in the work of re-organization, may fairly be regarded, we hope, as significant of the fact that Congress has prescribed its finality and completed its reconstruction legislation. Viewed in such a light, the proceedings of Congress, on yesterday, may be regarded as a triumph of conservatism. They have certainly disappointed the hopes and expectations of malignants here at home, who are not satisfied with even the harsh details of the Sherman Bill. Most of them, being themselves disfranchised and very properly excluded from the work of reconstruction, would substitute for it to-morrow, if they could, something more palatable to themselves and much more galling and oppressive to their neighbors.

For ourselves, we confess our satisfaction that it has been definitely determined, by the ruling power, *who shall* order the Convention. We are, upon the whole, rather gratified, that the feature, permitting the Military Commander to transfer his authority, in connection therewith, to the Governor, has been erased. We are, and have been, oppressed with the fear, that a call by the latter, or by the Legislature, would be followed by a counter call from the bad and dangerous element among us, and that nothing but strife and dissension would come of it. And all experience since the surrender demonstrates that all the turmoil and agitation that have taken place in the South, since that time, no matter by whom occasioned, (and it can only be justly chargeable to the "Southern Loyalists," so-called,) have resulted injuriously to the real law-abidding and peaceably-disposed portion of our people. As matters now stand, the power to call the Convention is defined plainly and unmistakably, and all the machinery for its exercise is fully arranged.—The military will order and the military will control the whole matter; and every effort, on the part of malcontents, agitators, and selfish demagogues, to interfere with, or embarrass, or supersede its prerogative, will be summarily checked and suppressed. Let the Dorrites take warning.

We are gratified to believe that our people, generally, who are privileged to do so, are now willing to take hold of this matter with an honest desire to test it fully, and in the earnest hope that it may eventuate in individual quiet and national harmony. The conservative press of the State, which may be regarded as an index of public sentiment, is nearly an unit on the subject.

A NEW TICKET.—The New York *Herald* has started a new hobby. It impresses, with considerable force, upon the Southern people, the necessity of heartily acquiescing in, and co-operating with, the action of Congress in the work of re-construction. It predicts speedy admission to Congress, and the most auspicious results, generally, as certain to flow from such a course. It suggests to the Southern press, in order to show that they are in earnest, that they would make a decided hit by proclaiming, as their re-union national ticket for 1868, the following: *For President*, General U. S. Grant; for Vice President, General R. E. Lee. The *Herald* adds:

"The nomination of this ticket in the South would operate so powerfully upon the Northern public mind, in behalf of a general amnesty, that this Fortieth Congress, by a two-thirds vote in each house, would proclaim it, in order to ratify this Southern proposed treaty of peace, harmony, fraternity and re-union, in the names of Grant and Lee."

Advice to the Colored People.

The New York *Herald* gives the following good advice to the colored people of the South:

"The colored people of Richmond have started off very well for a first attempt.—Let them continue moderate and orderly, banish from their councils all white fanatics and revolutionists, who only live on agitation, and they may in due time not only be worthy of, but influential enough to command, respect."

CERTAIN OF THE ACTS.—Our friends are writing to us for copies of Acts, passed at the recent Legislature. We beg to inform them that we have none and keep none in our possession. All persons desiring copies of the Acts, should write directly to the Secretary of State, R. W. Best, Esq., who will take great pleasure in accommodating them for a very moderate fee.

Military Rule.

Under the administration of a wise and judicious Military Commander, much of the rigor and harshness of martial law, which constitute one of the chief objections of the American people to military rule, would be obviated. Serious and well founded as are the reasons why the Southern people should object to it, yet we find that a very general preference is expressed for military rule over such State governments as are now administered in Tennessee and Missouri.

But, in this respect, the Southern people may not have a choice. Without a shadow of reason, in this State especially, for the charge that Union men are persecuted or mistreated, the persistent and systematic falsehood and misrepresentation which have been carried on by those who claim to be Southern loyalists, have deeply impressed the Northern mind that such is the fact, and hence the bitter, proscriptive spirit which is still manifested by some portion of the North, and by Congress, towards the great bulk of the Southern people.

Our readers will bear in mind, that not a single well grounded charge of this kind has been sustained. In no instance, since the war, has there been exhibited in this State a disposition, on the part of those who sustained the war, to persecute or afflict in any way Union men," or so-called Union men, on account of their opinions. In every instance, where such charges have been made, and have been enquired into, they have been found to be utterly groundless. Nor has this charge been made by really sound Union men. Men of a bitter and rigid spirit, who assail others, or are abusive of the political course of others, are assailed in return. But real Union men seldom indulge in this. Almost all the bitterness and violence of remark or abuse has come from renegades from the Southern cause—men who at one time sustained it, and then abandoned it, either from sheer fear or from sinister motives.

In the late Legislature there were several of this class, who were disposed to charge persecution upon the majority. The case of Mr. Blythe is familiar to our readers. He was at first quite vindictive, but when the House gave him a chance to make good his charge, he signally failed. When pressed for the evidences to sustain his charge, he at length admitted that he knew of no instances of persecution except that Union men had been charged with being in favor of *negro suffrage*! This is about the amount of the persecution.

For a time, then, our people must submit quietly to military rule. If President Johnson should select the District Commander from the list of distinguished names on the army roll, we apprehend that no serious difficulty can arise in this State. Indeed, we have no doubt such rule, with every law abiding, peaceable man in the State, would be preferable to such mongrel, hermaphrodite State governments as exist in Tennessee or Missouri, or such an one as the Dorrite-Holdenites would give us in North Carolina.

COLONEL COWAN.—We have heretofore spoken of the able and eloquent effort of Col. Cowan in behalf of the payment, by the State, of the interest on its debt. "Ida," the Raleigh correspondent of the Fayetteville *Presbyterian*, under date of March 4th, in speaking of this speech, very truly remarks:

"Colonel Cowan made a speech, in support of this bill, that would reflect credit on any living man, and showed him to be in possession of a financial mind of the highest order. He was listened to by a large, attentive and appreciative audience. He showed that it was our duty to adopt such legislation as would restore the credit of the State. If we begin now, 30 cents on the $100 value of real estate will enable us to meet it; if we wait four years longer it will take $1,20, and the chances for funding a portion of it will not be so good, if it can be done at all. The advantage to all our public enterprises would be incalculable; while it would supply our people with a currency, by enabling our railroad companies to negotiate their bonds at much more favorable rates. The bill was defeated by a vote of 44 to 57; and I heard many who voted against it say that he satisfied them that the bill ought to pass, but our people were so much impoverished by the results of the war, and our political future so dark and gloomy, they were afraid to undertake it now."

WHO SHALL CALL THE CONVENTION?—We presume that Congress will settle this vexed question to-day, by the adoption of Mr. Wilson's bill in both Houses. Our excellent cotemporary, the *Old North State* and the *Standard* differ with us. We hold that the Sherman—Shellabarger bill indicates clearly by its terms, that Congress intended that the District Commanders should call the State Conventions. At first, we thought with the *Old North State* that Congress intended that the State Legislatures should do it, but a careful investigation of the whole tenor of the bill satisfied us that the military authorities should do so. We were therefore glad that our Legislature did not do it, and we observe that recent information makes the Virginia Legislature hang fire upon it. Later advices show conclusively that the *Standard* is wrong in its Dorrite movement. A leading Northern Republican, writing to a gentlemen in this city, some days ago, says:

"Holden's Dorrite movement is "Rebellion," just as his movement in 1861 was.—Getting up rebellion to our government seems to be Holden's principal occupation."

The *Standard* says we gave an incorrect version of the affair between the editors of the Winston *Sentinel* and Salem *Observer*; if so, the Winston *Sentinel* is responsible for it, as we took our statement from that paper, not having seen the *Observer*.

MR. BERRY'S SPEECH.—*Errata.*—The reader will please correct the following typographical errors in the last speech of Mr. Berry, viz: In 49th line from top, instead of $294,000, read $309,392. In the next line, instead of $788,000 for 1867, it should be $618,392; and in the 26th line from bottom, instead of *can* read cannot.

It is said that the passage of the Bankrupt Bill will cost A. T. Stewart over $1,000,000 in bad Southern debts.

Meeting of the Colored people of Raleigh.

We are informed that, in our brief notice on Saturday last, of the colored meeting held in this city, we did injustice to our colored friends. We have but a word to offer in reply. We knew nothing whatever of the meeting, and simply published, as a city item, what a friend of ours and of the colored people gave us. All must see, therefore, that we could not have designed to do them injustice.

We find the proceedings of the meeting in the last *Standard*. We append them for the purpose of making some remarks:

Meeting of the Colored People of the City of Raleigh.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 6, 1867.

At a mass meeting of the colored people at Flagg's Hall, on the evening of the 6th inst., on motion of H. T. Hughes, N. Jeffries was call to the Chair and S. Ellison was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman having explained the object of the meeting, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions and report on Friday evening, the 8th of March.

Whereupon the meeting adjourned.

NORFLEET JEFFRIES, *Ch'm.*
S. ELLISON, *Sec.*

FRIDAY EVENING, March 8th.

In pursuance to the order of adjournment of the meeting of the 6th inst., the colored people re assembled at Flagg's Hall, N. Jeffries in the Chair.

On motion of A. B. Williams, John H. Rhodes was appointed Secretary.

Mr. M. Patterson requested that the object of the meeting be explained.

Mr. S. Ellison said that the committee appointed at the last meeting would shortly report, and those present, uninformed of the object of the meeting, could then obtain the proper information; in the meantime he moved that Col. C. L. Harris, the Senator from Rutherford, address the meeting.

Col. Harris said that he was appointed by the members of the Legislature to consult with the colored people of the State, and to request their co-operation in the work of re construction under the late act of Congress. The whites had called a preliminary council of reconstruction to meet in Raleigh, on the 27th inst., and they desired that the colored people should do the same thing, in order that their delegates might meet ours here, and all the loyal men of the State be thus enabled to co operate in re organizing the present State government.

Mr. Jas. F. Taylor then read the act of Congress and explained its provisions. He warned the colored people to be particular in giving their support to any man, unless they were satisfied that he is truly a loyal man.

Mr. W. R. Richardson then addressed the meeting in a forcible manner. He was in favor of the late act of Congress, conferring upon the black man all his rights, and as a Union white he was prepared to co-operate with them.

The committee, through their chairman, S. Ellison, then presented the following resolutions:

Resolved 1st, We rejoice that the 39th Congress has passed a law removing former distinctions of race and color—we rejoice in the day that gave us liberty, and we will ever cherish and support the cause of the Union.

Resolved, 2nd. We will stand by the loyal whites of the State of North Carolina, and heartily accept their offer of co-operation.

Resolved, 3d. We call upon the colored people of the State to form themselves into Leagues, and organize for the work before them.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

A committee of five was then appointed to wait on Col. Harris, and confer with him on his return to Raleigh, consisting of Messrs. Friday Jones, W. H. Matthes, A. B. Williams, W. H. Durham, Handy Lockett.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

NORFLEET JEFFRIES, *Ch'm.*
J. H. RHODES, *Sec'y.*

It will be seen that the object of the meeting, on Friday evening, was not explained, but is to be fully developed when the committee of five have their next interview with Mr. Harris, the Chairman of the Dorrite movement. We are glad to learn that our colored people do not intend to commit themselves hastily to any partizan movements among the whites. They are grateful to the Congress, and to the people of the Union, for securing them their liberty and conferring upon them civil and political rights, and they intend to try to show to the world that they appreciate those privileges—but they know the white people among whom they have been raised—they think they know whom to trust, upon whom to rely. They know that their liberties and rights will be best maintained and secured by a peaceable and orderly course, and by seeking to promote a quiet and stable government for the State. Hence they will be cautious with whom they ally themselves. They will not support those who design to keep up faction and disturbance. They are ready to co-operate only with good and loyal men, who seek the ends of peace and good will to all, and who are ready to give the black man, as well as the white man, a chance to live and let live.

The report reads that Col. Harris said that he was appointed by the members of the Legislature to consult with the colored people of the State, &c. Did they ask Col. Harris how many members of the Legislature had sent him to them? Was it ten or twenty or the whole body? Were the men that did so, representative men of the State? Was Mr. Harris himself such a man? Our colored friends must remember that "white people are very *unsartin*."

And then came Jas. Fontleroy, who warned them not to vote for any man that is not truly loyal. Our colored people know who Jas. Fontleroy is. We advise them to rely only upon loyal men, but to be sure that those loyal men shall be men of sense. A man may call himself loyal, but, if his object only is to gain the votes of the colored people, they should wholly discard him.

Next came Mr. Richardson, who was in favor of conferring upon the black man all his rights. The colored people will recollect, that when Mr. Richardson was a candidate for the Legislature, a few years ago, he was directly charged with this, and denied it. They will also remember that Mr. R. was a hot-headed secessionist, and that it is alleged that when he was asked why he would not serve in the Treasury Department, as a clerk under Gov. Worth, when he was made Public Treasurer, that the reason he gave was that Gov. Worth was too strong a Union man.

We again tell our colored people, keep your eyes "well skinned." If you follow any one, let it be those you have well known and can rely upon.

For the Sentinel.

Influence of Reading Novels on Character.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Nothing is more remarkable in the literature of the present day than the great thirst manifested for light and fictitious works. Is this one of the effects of war or of peace on the minds and dispositions of our people? One would have thought that the deep poverty in which the war left us—to say nothing of the sad memories of the past—would have constrained all classes, whatever might have been their previous literary tastes and habits, to forget everything else for a time, and devote themselves, with all their energies, to retrieve their ruined fortunes. So far, however, is this from being the case, that we see persons of both sexes plunging with more eagerness than ever into various kinds of light amusements, and above all manifesting a keener relish for works of fiction than they ever did before. If, in their poverty, they can neither buy nor borrow those that come pouring fresh from the press, they will rummage the book cases and closets to find old novels—if the expression may be allowed—rather than not gorge their appetites with this light and unwholesome food. The more substantial nourishment that may be had in abundance, is almost totally neglected for the novels of Dickens, Trollope, Mrs. Southworth, Miss Braddon, &c. So far has this rage for novel reading spread, that it would not be difficult to find many a hard working family gathered around the evening taper, leaving the realities of the ordinary business of life, to range the wide field of imagination. Nor is it confined to these. The productions of Thackeray, Walter Scott and Bulwer Lytton have found their way to the shelves of the metaphysician's library, and ousted the venerable productions of Locke, Reid, Stewart and Brown—not to name Hamilton and others.

However proper the occasional perusal of such works may be to the class of readers last mentioned, and to the professed scholar, we will not take upon ourselves to decide. But we unhesitatingly pronounce them calculated to injure and bewilder the untrained minds of youth. In the first place, we believe that constant novel reading has a tendency to give a melancholy cast to the feelings of the young, and render their whole deportment gloomy and unsociable. A person after reading a well-written novel has a momentary reverie that produces sensations exquisitely pleasant. But what is the reason, after the spell is broken, and the ideal scene vanished, that the mind returns with an increased distaste to the common avocations and the ordinary business of life? What is the reason that, after such an exquisite reverie, everything around it assumes a sickly and disgusting hue?—and the individual feels vexed and disappointed that he has been called from a scene so rapturous, to the dull monotonics of real life?

Why then, does the ear loathe the common chat of the day, and the heart sicken at the prospect of any earthly pursuit? It is because the objects of the fictitious world into which he has been introduced, are so far exaggerated beyond reality, that when he looks upon things as they exist, they cease to interest him. These scenes may delight him for the moment, but like the situation of the wretch, after the transitory excitement of intoxication has subsided, he will soon be overwhelmed by an almost intolerable *ennui*. The excitement is too great to be lasting; every tide must have its ebb;—and when the mind has once accustomed itself to indulge in such high wrought scenes—when by accident or weariness it falls from its elevated station, it finds every object around it "stale, flat, and unprofitable."

The novelist always describes his hero, and the scenes into which he is introduced, in colors too bright ever to be realized in life. And on this account, some young men, who have spent their early life at literary institutions, and devoted their time to works of this character, when they enter upon real life, are so completely disappointed, and their fond hopes so utterly blasted, that every exertion in after life is chilled, and they themselves rendered useless. When they find, instead of that heavenly and high-minded creature—as described in novels—that the great majority of men are base and selfish, they become disgusted with the whole race, and are unable to brook the trifling defects and foibles in their friends, and under-rate their praiseworthy actions, merely because they are deprived of that disinterested and romantic character drawn by the pencil of the novelist. And this is the reason why—as my lord Bacon wisely observes—novels diminish the proper sensibilities of our nature, and render us callous to the appeals of real distress. He that has been in the habit of rescuing a beautiful heroine from situations of danger, when the act itself was of a romantic character—influenced by gratitude and frequently by love—will find his disinterestedness put to the test, when he meets in life the really destitute, surrounded by all those loathsome circumstances which attend abject poverty.

The bad consequences of novel reading may be more easily exemplified by referring our readers to the contrast betweed the deportment of the really enlightened man, who pursues an even and calm course of life, and who has sought interest and novelty in the scenes of nature, without drawing from the artificial stores of fancy:—between him, I say, and the constant "proser of fable". The demeanor of the latter is abstracted and unsociable—of the former agreeable and sprightly. The one, when surrounded by friends, instead of enlivening the social circle, is dreaming of some wild romance, and lamenting the end of his hero:—while the other, always enjoying a fund of animal spirits, makes everything assume a cheerful aspect around him. The one, when surrounded by the richest natural scenery—when nature is displayed in all her loveliness before him, is blind to her beauties and callous to her charms. But the other, when he walks forth to view the works of God, the mingled ideas of their beauty, sublimity and usefulness, crowd upon his mind and while his smile of approbation acknowledges their loveliness, he is constrained, by their grandeur and usefulness to raise a silent aspiration of gratitude to the author of all good for his wonderful works. He that drinks of the unsatisfying fountain of fiction "will thirst again," but there is a happiness drawn from the scenes of nature, which brings with its sweetness no satiety.

D. L.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE IN WASHINGTON.—About 8 o'clock Friday night a fire broke out in the building known as the Central Hotel, corner of Sixth street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, which resulted in a shocking loss of life, as well as in the entire destruction of the property, which was owned by Hugh Gelston, of Baltimore, and valued at $12,000, fully covered by insurance.

Forty negroes left Norfolk on Thursday, on their way to Arkansas. They were hired at $18 per month, rations and traveling expenses, to cultivate cotton.

During the year 1866 there were nine thousand four hundred and fifty patents issued at Washington, of which fifty-eight were extensions.

Negro slavery still exists in Florida. The Indians of the Everglades have determined to keep the negroes as slaves. They deny the jurisdiction of the laws. Trouble is apprehended.

Dr. Livingstone's Death.

Hardly any death could have been announced from abroad which would cause more regret than that of the enterprising African explorer, who is reported by the cable to have been killed by the Caffres. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1815, and, like Hugh Miller, gained his rudiments of knowledge while working for his bread. For nine years preceding 1834 he was a cotton spinner. Having won a medical and theological education, he sailed for Cape Town in 1840, and spent some years with the Bechuanas. In 1849 he reached Lake Ngami, via the Bakalihari desert, but failed in an attempt to revisit it in 1850. The next year he visited the Zambesi. In 1853 he started on his great northern tour, visited the Makololos, and reached Loanda in 1854. The next year he followed the Zambesi to Quilimane, on the Indian Ocean, and completed a journey of more than nine thousand miles never before travelled by white man. He reached England in 1856 and published an account of his travels. In 1858 he returned to the Zambesi, and explored it in the hope of planting cotton culture along its banks, destroying slavery, and making a market for British manufactures. His record of adventure in this expedition has quite recently been published. The attempt in which he is said to have lost his life was undertaken with a view to explore a route from South Africa northward by the interior, and great expectations were placed on what he would do. With no more knowledge than we have, it is reasonable to suppose that after having escaped every form of fever, the attacks of wild-beasts and the most venomous serpents, the hostility of slave traders along the coast and of the savages of the interior, he has fallen a victim to the malice of a tribe which has constant communication with the coast, and which he had visited before. No one has done more for the geography of Africa, or for science and religion there, and he cannot be readily replaced. His accounts of his travels were written with much force and perspicacity, and will continue valuable records when the falls of the Nganza are visited like those of Niagara, and Ngami is disturbed by steamboats.—*Phil. North American.*

OUR COLLEGES.—We are pleased to learn that the Mecklenburg Female College, which is now legally invested with all the rights and privileges enjoyed by institutions of learning of the highest grade, has opened with encouraging prospects, and the most sanguine expectations of its friends are likely to be realized.

That old institution, the Charlotte Female Institute, is in a most flourishing condition. Under the management of that ripe scholar, Rev. R. Burwell, with the assistance of his son, and of that excellent matron, Mrs. Burwell it needs no commendation at our hands.

With these two flourishing institutions in our midst, the former under the lead of the Rev. A. G. Stacy, assisted by a learned faculty and board of instruction, and the latter under Mr. Burwell, with his accomplished assistants, our city claims a place in education among the most populous of any in the country.—*Charlotte Carolinian.*

THE NICHOLSON PAVEMENT.—Bids for laying the Nicholson pavement in eleven of the streets of Memphis were opened on the 27th ult. The bids ranged from three dollars and seventy four cents to six dollars per square yard. Gen. Forrest was a bidder for the work on each of the streets.

A REASONABLE REQUEST.—A Northern paper says, is it asking too much of the Radical papers and letter writers, now that the Southern Military bill has become a law, to cease their incessant falsehoods and misrepresentations in regard to the South.

THE Clarksville (Texas) *Standard* says that for two months past immigrants have been going through the streets of that town in crowds. The line of march is hardly broken except at night. Reports from other Texas towns are of the same tenor.

A FEARFUL ESTIMATE.—The Atlantic Era computes the number of destitute in Georgia, who have not the actual means of subsistence, to be at least fifty thousand.

MARRIED,

In High Point, on the 28th, of Feb. by R. F. Sechrist, Esq., Mr. ANDREW J IDOL and Miss H. E. Payne.

By the same, on the 7th. of March, Mr JACOB T. BROWN, and Miss LUZENA WELCH.

In Thomasville, N. C., Feb. 12th. by Rev. D. R. Bruton, Mr. JAMES W. DRAUGHAN, of Edgecombe county, to Miss SUE S. HELLEN.

Near Thomasville, N. C., March the 10th., by Rev. D R. Bruton, Mr. D. G. WILSONS to Miss ELLEN CULBRETH, all of Davidson Co., N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CORN AND COTTON PLANTERS, &c.

Just receiving as Agent, direct from the manufacturers, and sold at their prices, adding cost of transportation:

Sinclair's celebrated Corn Planter.
Smith's Virginia Ditto.
Lancaster and Herno Cotton Planters.
Montgomery Maryland Cutting Knife.
Sinclair's Propeller ditto.
Smith's Virginia Do
Marsh's new Cotton Plow, Corn Shellers,
Cultivators and Harrows.

JAMES M. TOWLES,
mar 12-181-tf Agent.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

A LARGE STOCK OF VERY SUPERIOR Plows, Harrows, Hoes, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Bush Hooks, Scythes and Cradles, Axes, Iron Steel, Sheep Shears, Agricultural Machines, Fish, Guano, Mapes Super Phosphate &c., &c., at

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO'S.
Agricultural House and Hardware Store.
Jan 22-145-1t Newbern, N. C.

1867. SPRING TRADE 1867.

8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass.
10 x 14 and 12 x 18 ditto.
500 lbs., Bladder Putty.

J. BROWN,
mar 11-180-tf With HART & LEWIS.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY!

THE $22,000, INSURED BY MY COMPANIES, viz. *Phoenix*, of Hartford; *Atlantic*, of Brooklyn; *Security*, of New York; the *Ins. Co. of the Valley of Va.*, and *Jefferson*, *Scottsville Va.*, on the *Exchange Hotel* and *Methodist Publishing House*, will be paid promptly, as soon as the loss is adjusted.

The above Companies have been very fortunate, and while a number of Ins. Companies have "gone to the wall," owing to the frequent large fires, these have never been in a more successful and prosperous condition, or better prepared to pay losses promptly.

Application for Insurance on Churches, School Houses, Dwellings, Furniture, Store Houses and Stocks of Merchandise, solicited

P. F. PESCUD,
mar 11-180-1w Ins. Agent.

NOTICE!!!

FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONDUCTING A Family Grocery, I have established myself on the North Side of Market Square, in the Brick Store next to Fayetteville Street, where I shall keep constantly on hand a carefully selected Stock, embracing,

FLOUR, MEAL, GRAIN,
BACON, LARD, CHEESE,
SUGAR, MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA,
SOAP,
CANDLES,
RICE,
SALT, &c., &c.

to which I respectfully invite the attention of my friends and the public.

DOUGLAS BELL.
Raleigh, Mar 11-180-1m

DRY GOODS.

COME! COME!! COME!!

TO CREECH'S!

HOME AGAIN!

OLD GOODS SOLD OUT

AND NEW GOODS COMING IN.

I NOW TAKE THE PLEASURE OF INFORMing my friends and customers, that I have just returned from New York and am now receiving a large and well selected Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

embracing all the new styles of the season, together with a large stock of

GENT'S, LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's trimmed, and untrimmed Hats, (new styles for 1867.)

I HAVE NOW IN STORE A FINE VARIETY OF LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

and my stock will be complete in a few days, when I will tell you more about them.

A. CREECH.
mar 6-177-6t

FOR SALE.

A FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED OF TRUST EXECUTED TO ME BY WM. B. SMITH, & CO.
I OFFER FOR SALE, UPON
GOOD TERMS, THE

Bookstore and Good Will

of the establishment lately belonging to the firm of Wm. B. SMITH & CO., at No. 42, Fayetteville Street, in this City.

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF BOOKS, STATIONERY, SCHOOL and office requisites, Garden Seeds, Fixtures, together with an assignment of the lease of the Store room, is desired to be closed at once in bulk; and to this end bids will be received by the subscriber. Every opportunity will be readily afforded persons desiring to purchase, for ascertaining the character and amount of stock, the extent of the business, its profits, prospects, &c.

I also offer for sale, in the same way, the

COMPLETE PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

together with an assignment of lease of rooms in which it is situate.

I also offer for sale the copyright, subscription list and good will of

THE FIELD AND FIRESIDE,

with the type and machinery sufficient to publish it.

I also offer for sale upon the same terms, *The Key-Stone*, with type and machinery sufficient to publish it.

I also, offer for sale upon the same terms,

The Crescent Monthly, The Rural JOURNAL,

and the *Copy Rights* upon all the books published by Wm. B. Smith & Co., in so far as the same may have belonged to them under contracts with Authors. Under this head is

NAMELESS,

a popular Novel, which is good to the publisher for one or more editions, with special stipulations between author and publisher;

MOSSES FROM A ROLLING STONE,

a volume of poems upon similar conditions; and several

NOVELETTES.

Persons desiring to bid can obtain any information by applying to me upon the premises, or in my absence to Wm. B. Smith, who will take pleasure in giving any information desired.

The creditors of the late firm of Wm B. Smith & Co, other than A. S. Barnes & Co., of New York, the employees and contributors of the late firm, Williams & Haywood Raleigh, and "The Masonic Publishing and Manufacturing Company," New York, all of whom are preferred, in said Deed, are notified to present their claims duly authenticated within three months from the 23d. of Feb 1867.

R. W. YORK,
Trustee.

NOTE.—Bids must be in writing; and they will be received until the 27th. March, 1867, for any portion or all of the stock as offered above.

The Trustee reserves the right to accept any bid in the meantime, and to reject all bids at the end of the time. If not accepted the stock will be closed ont, at auction, on the 28th. March 1867.

R. W. YORK,
March 7-178-dlwa2awtds Trustee.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

IMPORTED CIGARS.

10,000, fine Cigars, cheap to close consignment.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
mar 5-176-tf Wholesale Grocers.

JUST RECEIVED.

Salmon in Kitts.
No. 1 Mackerel.
Fresh Oysters in 1 and 2 lb. cans.
Lobsters and Sardines.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
mar 5-176-tf Wholesale Grocers.

SHOT AND POWDER,—In large quantity, just to hand.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
mar 5-176-tf Wholesale Grocers.

BROWN SUGAR.

In store 5 barrels prime BROWN SUGAR which will be sold low to the trade.

Dealers will do well to call at once, as it will be on the market and only a few days.

JAMES M. TOWLES,
mar 7-178-tf Com. Merchant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE!

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCEEN!

There will be a vessel to sail from the port of Wilmington, on or about the third of April, to sindad Bolivia, Venezuela, for the purpose of taking out any emigrants that may go to look or locate. Passage $68 in cash or its equivalent.

I have land titles to give to all Confederate soldiers, (1280 acres,) who will go, and passage for the above $68. I have reserved stock to sell to any other person for $168, including passage out.

I will say, for the information of parties, that there have left for Venezuela, since November last, the rise of 2,100 emigrants.

Dr. H. M. Price, and some of the Directors; are now on their way out to hold elections and frame the government.

There have been 40,000 shares of stock in this Company sold to a Banking-house in England, which will soon enable the Company to carry into effect their design of putting on a line of Steamers from the Southern States to Bolivia. This town has about 7,000 inhabitants, one half of whom are English. Mules and oxen can be purchased very low.

For further information, write me at Raleigh.

SAML. ROWLAND.

P. S. Dr. H. M. Price, the grantee and a resident of Virginia for years, is my authority for the above.

mar 11-180-Stawt&1

PETERSBURG ADVERTISEMENTS.

MARKS & LITTLEJOHN,
(SUCCESSORS TO ANDERSON, MARKS & CO.)
General Grocers
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
No. 6 OLD STREET,
OPPOSITE SYCAMORE,
Petersburg, Va.

Will attend to the Sale of all Produce and Merchandise, of every description, sent to their care and will also purchase any goods not in their line. Liberal cash advances made on consignments in hand.

Can also furnish Fertilizers of any kind to farmers on accommodating terms.

J. A. MARKS, W. H. LITTLEJOHN,
Late of Anderson, Marks & Co. of Franklin Co., N. C.
Feb 18-164-3m

FERTILIZERS
FOR SPRING CROPS.

WE beg to inform the trade and planters of North Carolina and Virginia, that we are prepared to furnish them with the most approved FERTILIZERS, on the most accommodating terms. We will have a stock of genuine PERUVIAN GUANO, purchased direct from the Agent of the Peruvian Government.

We have now in store, for immediate delivery, 325 tons BRADLEY'S SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME, which won for itself such an enviable reputation in the Cotton and Tobacco counties of North Carolina and Virginia, last season, proving itself equal, and in many important respects, superior to the Peruvian Guano. We give an analysis of it as ascertained by Dr. Hayes, one of the most eminent Chemists in the country:

Results of Analyses Made of Bradley's Patent Super-Phosphate of Lime, as now sold by Wm. L. Bradley.

100 PARTS CONSIST OF	
Moisture	4.30
Prepared animal matter, salts of Ammonia, fatty substances and Humus	38.50
Bone Phosphates of Lime, Magnesia and Iron	38.90
(Soluble Phosphates of do. 16 6-10.)	
Sulphate of Lime	16.50
Salts	2
Insoluble	1.60
	99.80

The animal matter afforded 4 3-10 parts of Ammonia when it was decomposed, and, as will be seen, nearly one-half of the Bone Phosphate is soluble.

After many analyses of your Super-Phosphate of Lime, made during the last few months, I have found your standard of quality full equal to that of any you have ever sold in former years; and I am satisfied that you include the correct principles in the manufacture. Respectfully,

A. A. HAYES, M. D., State Assayer.

We refer to the following gentlemen who tested its merits last season:

DR. G. A. FOOTE,	Warren County, N. C.
J. S. FOOTE,	" "
Col JOHN WIMBISH,	Granville "
B T HALLIARD,	Franklin, "
A. D. ELLIS,	" "
R. F. YARBOROUGH,	" "
L. BATTLE,	Nash County, N. C.
J H AVENT,	" "
W T WRIGHT,	" "
L M CONYERS,	" "
H G WILLIAMS,	" "
J P HILLIARD,	" "
J P JENKINS,	" "
J J THORNTON,	" "
Dr W H WATSON,	" "
T J BODDIE,	Nash County, North Carolina.
J S BODDIE,	" "
Hon S H ROGERS,	Wake "
T P BRASWELL,	Edgecomb "
J H ARMSTRONG,	" "
J L LYON,	" "
E H FLOWERS,	" "
Col G W HAMMOND,	" "
W W BARKER,	" "
J B TAYLOR,	" "
J N TAYLOR,	" "
Gen M. W. RANSOM	Northampton "
W P SOLOMON,	Halifax, "
W T TAYLOR	Wilson, "

We will be represented at the Courts of Granville, Nash, Wake, Edgecombe, Wilson Halifax, Northampton Franklin and Warren counties, N. C., and Greensville county Virginia.

Any business confided to us shall have our best attention.

McILWAINE & CO.
Petersburg, Va., Jan 21-3m

THOS. BRANCH & CO.,
No. 1015 Main Street,
(OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,)
Richmond, Va.;
THOS. BRANCH & SONS,
No. 8 Old Street
PETERSBURG, VA;
BRANCH, SONS & CO.,
Broad Street,
AUGUSTA, GA.,

BANKERS,
AND
Commission Merchants,

Receive Money on Deposit, subject to sight checks, and allow interest on same as agreed upon; Negotiate Loans; Make Collections throughout the United States, and buy and sell on commission, Bank Notes, Bonds, Stocks, &c., &c.

They also offer their services for the sale and purchase of Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, Cotton, &c.

Their senior, Thos. Branch, with an experience of thirty years in the commission trade, will give his personal attention to the Richmond house, and expects to give satisfaction to his old friends and all who may favor them with their patronage.

Cash advances made on consignments to them and to their correspondents in Baltimore, New York, Liverpool, London, Antwerp and Bremen.

Guano, and other concentrated Manures, furnished to their regular customers. Special attention is given to the execution of Cotton purchases by

THOS. BRANCH & SONS, Petersburg,
AND
BRANCH, SONS & CO., Augusta, Ga.

The Richmond House transmitting telegraphic orders to either house, as may be preferred.

We are paying the highest rates for Bank Notes and Southern Securities; will hand returns with check on New York, Richmond or Petersburg, for all packages sent to our care, at best rates.

We will buy old North Carolina Bonds, Coupons, Registered, scratched &c, also detached coupons.

Railroad Stock bought and sold.

The following are the present rates of our Petersburg House for N. C. Bank notes, and are liable to changes—the highest rates paid when notes are received.

Bank of Cape Fear	par
" Charlotte	35
" Clarendon	5
" Commerce	15
" Fayetteville	10
" Lexington	15
" " at Graham	20
" North Carolina	60
" Roxboro'	45
" Thomasville	45
" Wadesborough	30
" Washington	5
" Wilmington	21
" Yanceyville	7
Commercial Bank Wilmington	21
Farmer's Bank of North Carolina	30
Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co	5
Merchants' Bank of Newbern	45
Miners' and Planters' Bank	20

Thos. Branch & Sons will forward from Petersburg, free of commission, all consignments to

THOS. BRANCH & CO., Richmond.
Feb 6-154-3m

THE COMMITTEE OF FINANCE FOR THE County of Wake, having been appointed by the County Court of Wake, February Term, 1867, to ascertain the indebtedness of said county, hereby request all persons having claims against the County of Wake which have not been before presented, to present the date and amount of such claims, to the Committee at their office, in the Court House, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday and Tuesday of

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

PRICES REDUCED.

Advertisements will be inserted in the *Daily Sentinel* at the following rates. A *square* will be hereafter estimated at 13 *minion* lines, or 1¼ inches.

One square one time	$1,00
" each subsequent insertion less than a week	50
One square one week	3,00
Each additional square one week	2,00
One square two weeks	5,00
Each additional square two weeks	2,50
One square one month	8,00
Each additional square one month	3,00
One square two months	10,00
Each additional "	3,50
One square three months	12,00
Each additional "	4,00
One quarter column "	25,00
One half column "	40,00
One column "	75,00

Regular business cards, 15 minion lines or less, will be charged only $10 for three months.

All advertisements or cards must be changed in form at least every three months. Contracts for more than three months made only at the above rates.

Special notices or advertisements required to be inserted on inside or any special place, will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above charges.

Advertisements inserted in Weekly and Semi-Weekly at rates corresponding with the above.

Court advertisements inserted 6 weeks for $7 cash or $10 if charged.

Advertisers will always find it to their advantage to enclose the cash when they send advertisements, to the extent they wish to pay for them.

THE SENTINEL.

Tuesday Evening, March 12, 1867.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The public will find the *Sentinel* one of the best mediums of advertising in the State. Its circulation covers a larger area, perhaps, than any other paper.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.—Mitchell, Allen & Co., Newbern, make their usual daily announcement.

WE REGRET to learn that Col. W. H. Thomas, of Cherokee County, is suffering under mental derangement, growing out of the excitements of the times, and has had to be sent to the Insane Asylum. We have for days been satisfied that such a step was necessary. We trust that he may speedily recover.

THE CEMETERY.—The return of fair weather has enabled the Ladies of the Memorial Association, assisted by many of the young gentlemen of the City, to resume their pious labors at the Confederate Cemetery. The work of removing and re-interring the dead is progressing rapidly and satisfactorily.

WHEAT CROP.—We learn that the wheat crop in the State is promising. We hope that the seeding has been for a large crop. The scarcity of corn will render an early wheat crop necessary.

FRUIT CROP.—The indications are unfavorable for a good fruit crop. In many sections, peaches and early fruits are in bloom, and vegetation generally is making its appearance. If the frosts of March and April do not cut off the fruit, it will be a wonder. The demand for dried fruits is now so extensive, that it is desirable that our fruit crop should be large. We presume the blackberry crop will be gathered very extensively.

PRESBYTERIAN.—The 194th. session of Orange Presbytery will commence at Stony Creek Church, on the 10th. day of April.

The Presbytery of Concord will hold its next semi-annual session in Rocky River Church, Cabarrus Co., on the 24th. of April.

The Presbytery of Fayetteville will meet at Ashpole Church, Robeson Co., on the 11th. of April.

THE JOHNSTON WILL CASE.—This case, we observe, has elicited more than ordinary attention. It involved a sum not short of $500,000, which was the devise of an aged, intelligent but eccentric man, whose wealth, at one time, was estimated at between one and two millions. Unfortunately, he was a bachelor, who, perhaps, never yielded but once to the power of Cupid, and then when a young man, and was disappointed. We have heard it said, often, that ever after, when any friend could dare to joke him on the subject of marriage, his reply would be, he was not able to support a wife. With all his eccentricity, he had many excellencies of character. His trusted friends and servants were objects of affection and consideration; but he was implacable when he was deceived or lost confidence.

The will case occupied over three weeks. We have made several notices from our exchanges of it, but, we believe, in no instance gave a full and correct list of the lawyers engaged in the case. A friend furnishes us a complete list:

FOR THE WILL.—B. F. Moore, Raleigh; R. R. Heath, Memphis, Tenn.; W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro; John Pool, Bertie; P. H. Winston, Windsor; Edward Conigland, Halifax, H. A. Gilliam, Edenton; Thos. H. Gilliam, Hertford.

AGAINST THE WILL.—Gov. Graham, Hillsboro; Gov. Bragg, Raleigh; Gov. Vance, Charlotte; Wm. Eaton Jr., Warrenton; W. F. Martin, Eliz. City; J. W. Hinton, Norfolk, Va.; Wm. A. Moore, Edenton.

We repeat, that a brighter array of legal and forensic talent has been seldom brought together in this State on any case. The papers state that the counsel for the Will received each $1000, and those against the will each $600. We do not know the correctness of this. Whether correct or not, is certainly the business of no one but the parties concerned.

As we have said before, Col. J. W. Hinton, of Norfolk, intends publishing, for the special use of the profession, a full and authentic account of the evidence and the pleadings in this case. It is said that it will make a book of about 750 pages.

WE SEE, by the Richmond papers, that Gov. Worth and the Hon. D. M. Barringer were invited to privileged seats on the floor of the Virginia House of Delegates, on Saturday last.

WE HAVE not recieved either of our Petersburg exchanges since Thursday last. What's the matter?

A SENSIBLE MAN.—The following joke is too good to be lost. We publish it, for the sake of preservation, and not for the purpose of disturbing the equanimity of our *quondam* friend, the late Provisional Governor.

A sensible colored man, in this city, was a listener at the African Church, some time since, when Mr. Holden addressed the colored people there. His employer felt some curiosity to know what the speaker said on that occasion, and requested the colored man to give him some account of it.

The colored man replied, substantially as follows: "Well, Sir, I listened to de speech, but could'nt tell you much about it, for I couldn't help thinkin all de time and sayin to him in my mind: You first fooled de old Whigs, den you fooled de old Democrats, den you fooled de secessioners, den you fooled Mass Zeb. Vance, den you fooled President Johnson. Now who you got to fool next? Why you thinks you'll fool de niggers; but, Sir, *you'll never fool dis one!*"

FINE MULES.—A Mr. Horton announces, in the Goldsboro' *News*, that he is daily looking for a drove of fine mules. Our farmers need them.

RAIL ROAD REPORT.—Many persons desire copies of the report of the late examining legislative committee on the N. C. R. R. and wish us to publish it in the *Seatinel*.—We have no copies of the report, and could not publish it in the paper, on account of its great length. We regret that the Legislature did not order a large number printed at the time.

LEMONS.—Mr. W. Ro. Andrews, will please accept our thanks for a lot of elegant fresh lemons,—part of a choice importation just in. If there is anything that is nice in the Provision and Family Grocery line, that can't be found at Andrews', we should like to know what it is,—that's all.

From the New York Times.

SWEAR THEM AGAIN.—Senator Summer has favored the world with a sight of the awful oath which he has concocted for administration to the raging rebels. It is certainly the most wonderful thing which has been gotten up since the days of the first Egyptian dynasty. It not only compels every rebel to swear to the indissolubility of the Republic; he must not only swear by the national debt and for-swear slavery; he (the rebel) must not only swear to resist or rebel against "all laws making distinction on account of race of color"; but to cap the climax, Mr. Sumner's oath prescribes that the rebels shall swear to "support education and the diffusion of knowledge in public schools open to all." The idea of getting a people to swear that they will do such things as these, and the idea that historical institutions are formed by oaths of this style, are as ridiculous notions as ever entered the brain of the most ignorant charletan. The trouble seems to be that Mr. Summer takes the Southern people to be fools as well as rebels, and the Northern people to be madmen as well as knaves.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.—The Baltimore Conference M. E. Church South have cast a *unanimous* vote in favor of Lay Representation and of changing the Church name to Episcopal Methodist. The minority vote on Lay Delegation was previously 33 more than one-fourth of the whole vote on Lay Representation, and 53 more than one-fourth on the change of Church name. This required 99 votes, clear, to carry the first, and 159 votes to carry the second, under the requisition for a three-fourths' majority. The Baltimore Conference voted on each, 104 yeas with *no* nays. This carries Lay delegation by *five* majority in the vote of the whole Church. The change of name is lost by 55. It is believed that a conference in Illinois will join the Southern Church with votes enough, if allowed, to overcome this, and thus carry both measures, after both had been given up for lost.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

A GOOD HIT.—Some of the radical members of Congress, having the other day made certain Buncombe remarks concerning the new British Empire in America, Mr. Eldridge remarked that it seemed rather inopportune for the country to be protesting against the establishment of an empire, when Congress had just placed under military rule ten of our own States. It seemed to him that our remonstrances would have much more force and effect if we were to wait until we had the Republic restored, and until these States were relieved from the despotic rule under which the late Congress had placed them.

JUDOR LONGSTREET.—This gentleman, the distinguished humorist and author of "Georgia Scenes," is now living in Oxford, but is no longer connected with the University, over which he formerly presided.—Time has dealt gently with him, silvering his hair and somewhat enfeebling his frame, it is true, but nevertheless leaving him, in his seventy-seventh year, in the enjoyment of all natural faculties. He has prepared a revised edition of the "Georgia Scenes" for the press, containing much new and interesting matter.

Governor Jenkins, of Georgia.

AUGUSTA, March 9.—Governor Jenkins left this evening for Washington to advise with and consult the President and Congress in reference to the status of Georgia under the recent enactment.

PREDICTIONS.—Virginia will never enter the Union by reason of any action of the present Legislature under provisions of the the Sherman bill.

One of the counts in the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, will be the illegal execution of Mrs. Surratt.

Let those who doubt preserve these lines.—*Petersburg Index.*

TIRED.—A Baton Rouge (La.) paper says the colored troops who have been paid and mustered out at that post show no inclination to re-enlist. Even the bounty, $300, does not tempt them.

Several European capitalists are travelling through Texas and Louisiana with an eye to future purchases.

The wheat crop, uncovered by the melting of the snow in Ohio, was found everywhere to be looking well.

There is scarcely a marriage'able girl left in Albemarle Va., the rush is so great. The young men had better go to Utah and relieve the "Saints."

The last session of the N. Y. Legislature have made Abraham Lincoln's birthday a legal holiday.

Twenty young persons, male and female, belonging to the Choctaw Indian tribe, are now attending school in Nashville Tenn.

The difference between a pound of meat and a drummer boy, is that one weighs a pound and the other pounds away.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Tuesday Morning Dispatches.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 11.

In the *House*, the following bills were introduced:

Bill amendatory of the Homestead acts for Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida;

Bill directing the coin claimed by certain Richmond banks to be paid into the Treasury, with the right of claimants to prosecute before the Court of Claims.

A joint resolution was introduced, directing the Secretary of the Interior to suspend action under the law of last session for the relief of the heirs of Jno E. Bouligney.

The Judiciary Committee reported a bill to facilitate restoration. Under this bill the General is not authorized to delegate powers to the acting Governor.

The registration oath requires that one shall be sincerely and earnestly attached to the Union and the Government of the United States, and will steadfastly support the Constitution and obey the laws, and induce others to yield it support and obedience. The majority of registered voters are required to confirm the Constitution. All elections to be by ballot.

In the *Senate*, Mr. Sumner's joint resolution, demanding further guarantees preliminary to reconstruction, *was tabled* after a long debate.

MEXICAN NEWS.

MATAMORAS, March 7.

Juarez is at San Luis. Maximillian is commanding in person.

BY THE CABLE—IRISH NEWS—ARTEMAS WARD'S WILL.

LONDON, March 11.

The Princess Alexandria is very ill.

Irish accounts represent matters very quiet.—There has been no fresh conflict. The insurgents are fleeing to the mountains.

Artemas Ward willed his property, after his mother'sdeath, towards the erection of a Printer's Asylum.

ADJOURNMENT.

WASHINGTON, March, 11, P. M.

The Senatorial caucus, to-day, determined to postpone acting on the adjournment until the supplemental bill becomes a law.

MARKETS AND FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, March, 11, P. M.

Cotton active and firmer; sales of 2800 bales at 29½.

Flour active and firmer; Western $8.40@$12.

Wheat buoyant.

Corn firmer and less active.

Pork quiet.

BALTIMORE, March 11, P. M.

Cotton dull; middling 28.

Coffee quiet.

Sugar steady.

Flour unsettled.

Corn active; white $1,02; yellow 97@$1.

Bacon firmer and in good demand. Mess pork $22½.

Whiskey dull and nominal.

LIVERPOOL, March 11, P. M.

Cotton closed at opening rates. Middling uplands 13; Orleans 13½. Sales of 8000 bales.

Our Afternoon Dispatches.

BY THE CABLE—FROM IRELAND.

LONDON, March 12.

Ireland is quiet. The government has organized the forces into six flying columns to pursue the scattering bands. The Fenians, recently encamped on Gatlee mountain, have vanished, leaving no trace.

Martial law will not be proclaimed in Ireland. A special commissioner will try the Fenians.

MARKETS AND FINANCIAL.

LONDON, March 12, Noon.

Consols ⅜91. Bonds 5¾.

LIVERPOOL, March 12.

Cotton opened dull; estimated sales 5,000 bales. Middling uplands 13. Rosin 9s3d.

NEW YORK, March 12.

Stocks excited and fluctuating. Five-twenties of '62 ⅛109½. Missouri State Sixes ⅛98½.

Money 7. Exchange, sight, 9½.

Cotton quiet; Middling uplands 29½.

The Peace of Radical Reconstruction.

The New York *Times* draws the following truthful sketch of the peace brought by such reconstruction as it yet aids to thrust upon the South:

"TENNESSEE.—If any ex-Confederate State is to be subjected to military law it certainly ought to be Tennessee—which, however, is the only ex-Confederate State exempted from military law.

At the same time Tennessee is to be presently placed under a sort of military power—not military power as wielded by the National Government and administered by the officers of the army, but as wielded by Parson Brownlow and administered by his appointees. Brownlow, as Governor of Tennessee, has called out a force of 20,000 men, to be in the service of the State for three years, and to operate against its enemies in the various counties.

The present civil administration of Tennessee is certainly a failure. So far as the duties of a State government consist in preserving order, enforcing justice and maintaining law, there is no State in the South whose government makes such a show as that of Tennessee. Georgia, Texas and Arkansas are quiet and orderly, and life and property are secure, in comparison with Tennessee. We hear through the local papers of confusion, disturbance and collision in numerous localities, and it is evident that the condition of affairs throughout the State is such as to offer abundant opportunities for work on the part of the Brownlow army, which has now been called under arms.—The disfranchisement of all Tennesseeans who were rebels; the conferring of exceptional franchises upon the blacks; the administration of oaths right and left, to all men, under all circumstances, and at all times—all these things have failed to secure those ends for which State governments are instituted and administrative officers are appointed. The bayonet is now, therefore, the necessary resort. It was a mistake, however, for Brownlow to have called out his army for three years—he should have called it out for thirty years service."

Foreign Visitors to Jeff. Davis.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 9.—Three of the most prominent merchants of New York city, Swiss importers, on a general tour of observation to the Southern States, arrived here yesterday and spent the afternoon in an interview with Mr. Davis. They were pleasantly received and entertained by Mr. Davis and Mrs. Davis. The conversation which ensued on various commercial subjects was prolonged several hours. They found him in good health.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.—A leading Senator remarked this morning that their session would continue until they saw whether the steps taken to carry into execution the reconstruction bill were satisfactory, and whether the officers recommended by General Grant to be placed in charge of the five military districts provided in the law were appointed by the President.—*Herald.*

Eight editors are now under sentence of death in Spain. Crime—Freedom of Press.

Raleigh Money Market.

CORRECTED BY JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO., BROKERS, RALEIGH, N. C.

PRICES OF NORTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES:

Bank of N. C., (Gold 25) (Silver 26) G. B.	37
" Cape Fear	26
" Charlotte	34
" Lexington, at Graham	20
" Roxborough	40
" Wadesborough	34
" Thomasville	30
" Wilmington	21
" Commerce	15
" Washington	6
" Fayetteville	10
" Clarendon	4
" Yanceyville	7
Miners' and Planter's Bank	80
Farmers' Bank, Greensborough	26
Commercial Bank, Wilmington	21
Merchant's Bank, Newbern	46
Greensborough Mutual	5
Virginia Bank Notes, about	25
South Carolina "	22
Georgia "	23
Gold	133
Silver	130
Old Coupons	40
North Carolina Railroad Coupons	90
Old Sixes	70
Exchange on New York	¼

Raleigh National Bank of North Carolina.

BUYING RATES—N. C. BANK NOTES.

Bank of Cape Fear	26
" Charlotte	34
" Commerce	15
" Clarendon	5
" Fayetteville	10
" Lexington	10
" Lexington at Graham	20
" North Carolina	37
" Roxboro	35
" Thomasville	35
" Wadesboro	34
" Wilmington	21
" Washington	5
" Yanceyville	7
Commercial at Wilmington	21
Farmers' Greensboro (Old)	26
Merchants', Newbern	45
Miners' and Planters'	25
Virginia Bank notes, average	25
South Carolina "	21
Georgia "	20
Gold	134
Silver	128
Old North Carolina Coupons	39
North Carolina Railroad Coupons	85
North Carolina 6's	40
Exchange on New York, ¼	

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED BY JORDAN WOMBLE, GROCER, RALEIGH N. C.

BACON	15@17
BEEF	12½@20
BUTTER	25@35
COTTON	29@30
CORN	1 25@1 40
COFFEE	28@33
EGGS	12½@15
DRIED FRUIT—Apples	$2 00@$2 00
" Peaches, per bu.	none
FOWLS	3 @50
FLOUR—Family	15 00@17 00
" Superfine	13 00@15 00
LARD	15@20
MEAL	1 25@1 40
MOLASSES	60@70
NAILS	9@10
PEAS—White	1 35@1 50
" Stock	1 10@1 25
POTATOES—Irish	1 75@2 25
" Sweet	75@1 00
RAGS	4@5
SALT	3 25@4 25
SUGAR—Crushed	18@22
" Brown best	15@17½
" Common Brown	12½@15

SPECIAL NOTICES

50 LBS. ZEPHYR AT 25 CT., PER OUNCE, AT M. ROSENBAUM'S.

A FINE LOT OF LADIES FURS 25 PER cent less than cost, at Feb 9-157-tf M. ROSENBAUM'S.

2 CASES GENT'S FINE FRENCH CALF Boots warranted hand sewed, at $5.00 a pair. At, M. ROSENBAUM'S. Feb 9-157-tf

500 PAIRS LADIES SEWED SHOES AT $1.50 a pair at, Feb 9-157-tf M. ROSENBAUM'S.

WILMINGTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW CROP CUBA MOLASSES,

DIRECT FROM CARDENAS.

NOW LANDING EX SCHOONER SUSANNA

193 hogsheads, } Bright New Crop Clayed
63 tierces, } Molasses,
11 barrels, } In Prime New Packages,

We offer the above for CASH at New York prices. Half of the cargo being already engaged, orders should be sent in promptly.

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.
Feb 25-170-1w Wilmington, N. C.

D. G. WORTH, N. G. DANIEL.

WORTH & DANIEL

Shipping & Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS IN BAGGING, ROPE, IRON TIES, Lime, Plaster, Cement, Hair, Genuine Peruvian Guano direct from Government Agents. Salt, Hay and all kinds of Coal.

Agents for Bangh's Raw Bone Super Phosphate of Lime.

Agents for the Philadelphia Southern Mail Steamship line.

Agents for Goodspeed's weekly Steamship line from New York.

Agents for Jonas Smith & Co's., line of New York sail packets.

Feb 6-154-6m

PLANTING POTATOES.

500 Bls. Potatoes "Mercia," "Peach Bloom" and "Jackson Whites"—for sale by

WILLARD & BRO'S.
mar 2-175-tf Wilmington, N. C.

NEW CROP MOLASSES.

110 Bbl's. and Tcirces, New Crop Cuba Molasses, For Sale by

WILLARD & BRO'S.
mar 2-175-2w Wilmington, N. C.

WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as Teacher, in a private family, or school. Address,

MISS. LOUISE TRACY,
mar 2-175-w Wilmington, N. C.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE undersigned have formed a *limited partnership*, in accordance with acts of the Legislature of 1860-'61, entitled "Limited Partnership," Chapter 28, for five years, to date from Jan. 1st. 1867, and to terminate Jan. 1st. 1872. The nature of the business to be transacted is a general wholesale and Commission business in the city of Wilmington. James A. Willard and A. A. Willard, of the city of Wilmington are the *general partners* under the style of "Willard Brothers." W. H. Willard, of the city of Raleigh, is the *special partner*, and as such has contributed and paid in to the capital stock the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars ($75,000) in cash.

JAS. A. WILLARD, } General.
A. A. WILLARD, }
W. H. WILLARD, Special Partner.
mar 2-175-1m Wilmington, N. C.

FARMERS MACHINERY.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH ALL Machines needed by the Farmer and Planter, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Corn Mills, Cider Mills, H. L. Emery and Son's Universal Cotton Gin and Condenser, Horse Powers, Cotton and Hay Presses, Plows, Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Axes, Iron and Steel of all kinds, at

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO'S.
Hardware Store,
Jan 28-146-1t Newbern N. C.

COACH MAKERS AND SADDLERS.

WE KEEP A FULL STOCK OF CARRIAGE, Buggy, Wagon and Cart Spokes, Rims, Hubs, Seats, Shafts, Axles and Springs, Coach Trimming, Enamelled Cloth, Dash, Collar and Harness Leather, Carved Parts, Malleable Castings, Plated Bands, Bolts, Tire Iron, Gig Trees, Harness Collars, Buckles, Bits, Fronts, Winkers Ornaments, Rosetts, Gag Bushers, Terrett, Pad Screws and General Hardware.

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.
Jan 29-147-1t Newbern N. C.

MEDICINES, &C.

SAUNDERS'

CATHARTIC AND ALTERATIVE PILLS.

RECOMMENDED BY THE BEST PHYSICIANS. Purely Vegetable. No Calomel in them. Never Gripe; being Coated with Gum Tolu are perfectly tasteless.

For regulating the Bowels, and for the cure of Bilious Fever, Bilious Headache, Constipation or Costiveness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Piles, Dyspepsia, Liver Diseases, Dizziness, loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, and all diseases where a reliable Cathartic medicine is required.

Dr W. P. Mallett, who has no superior as a Physician in North Carolina, has examined the formula by which these pills are made and highly recommends them.

Col. W. J. Martin, the distinguished Patriot and Professor of Chemistry in the University of North Carolina, has analysed them, and certifies that they contain no Mercury or any other mineral ecosiliment whatever.

Call and get a Circular.

Prepared and sold by

R. R. SAUNDERS,
Manufacturing Chemist,
Feb 1-150-tf Chapel Hill, N. C.
For sale in Raleigh by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

THE AMERICAN BITTERS.

The Great Southern Tonic,

AND THE MOST PALATABLE STOMACHIC EVER USED,

FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA, DISORDERED Digestion, Flatulency, Sluggish Circulation of the Blood, Bilious Complaints arising from a morbid condition of the Stomach and Bowels. An Elegant Tonic in debilitated states of the Digestive Organs, or of the system generally.—For the loss of appetite it is the most wholesome and effectual Tonic in the world. It strengthens nature and enables the system to triumph over disease. In wakefulness attended with tremors and general nervous derangement, it is peculiarly adapted, giving strength and tone to the nerves. To delicate Ladies and Children it is invaluable—and in fact whenever a pleasant and agreeable Tonic is wanted, this should be used.

Dr. Johnston B. Jones, one of the most scientific and well known Physicians in the Southern States, testifies to its great value, besides many others who have been greatly benefited by the use of these Bitters.

Prepared and sold by

R. R. SAUNDERS,
Manufacturing Chemist,
Feb 1-150-tf Chapel Hill, N. C.
For sale in Raleigh by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A SAFE INVESTMENT.

ALTHOUGH the business of all Trades and Professions have been considered Cash since the close of the war, we have given a special credit to many of our Friends and Patrons, some of whom have paid us nothing since that time, and as we can't afford to pay cash and give unlimited credit, this is to give notice that our accounts are now ready and that all are expected to call and settle the same without delay.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
Dec 17-217

TANNER'S OIL.

ANOTHER lot of that Superior Fish Oil for Tanner's use, just to hand.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
Dec 17-tf

EQUITY NOTICE.

LUCY HERVY BY HER NEXT FRIEND LAWRENCE BAYLIS, *against* JOHN HERVY AND HENRY J. HERVY.

It appearing that John Hervy, one of the defendants in this cause, is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina, it is therefore ordered by the Court of Equity for Nash County that publication be made in the "Weekly *Sentinel*," a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six weeks notifying the said John Hervy of the filing of this petition, and that unless he appears at the next term of said Court and answer, plead or demur to the petition, the same will be heard *ex parte* as to him.

JOHN H. THORP, C. M. E.
Feb 2-151-w6w

J. B. HUNTER, E. H. LASSITER.
GRANVILLE CO., N. C. NORTHAMPTON CO., N. C.

HUNTER & LASSITER,

[FORMERLY CONANT & HUNTER,]

Cotton Factors, & General Commission MERCHANTS,

CORNER OF HIGH AND WATER STREETS,

PORTSMOUTH, VA.
Feb 6-154-3m

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO RESPECTFULLY inform those who have heretofore patronised him, and the public generally, that he is now carrying on the

TAILORING BUSINESS.

A few paces South of the Court House, one door West of R. G. Lewis' law office.

All orders in his line of business will be promptly attended to and thankfully received.

Special attention will be paid to renovating old clothes. All spots of grease, turpentine, &c., entirely removed. F. G. KING.
mar 6-177-1w

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE FORMED A COpartnership under the firm of Bragg & Hearit, for the purpose of supplying Farm Laborers and House Servants at very reasonable rates.

They are prepared to make contracts for Farmers, and others who hire laborers through them, and to foward Farm Hands to any part of the State, intersected by Rail Road and Steam boat communication.

They will also attend to the collection of accounts, and the renting and selling of Real Estate.

They are young beginners and hope to be liberally patronised, and promise their undivided attention to all who need their services.

They may be found for the present at Mr. L. E. Hearit's Store, where they will be glad to see parties having business with them.

THEY REFER TO Hon. Thos. Bragg, L. E. Hearit, P. F. Pescud, and the leading Merchants and Bankers of Raleigh.

H. BRAGG,
Jan 29-147-1m L. E. HEARIT.

THE FARMER,

A MONTHLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture,

THE MECHANIC ARTS

AND

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY;

PUBLISHED AT RICHMOND, VA.,

BY

ELLIOTT & SHIELDS.

THE PUBLISHERS, determined to exert all their energies, look with confidence to the new year for such an increase of patronage as will enable them to enlarge the usefulness of THE FARMER, and make it a still more desirable medium for advertisers.

SUBSCRIPTION.—The terms of subscription have been made so low and reasonable as to place it within the reach of all who may desire it; and in view of the great interests to be served by an extensive circulation, we confidently expect the hearty co-operation of many in those sections of the country not now supplied with a good Agricultural Journal.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—For a single copy one year, $3,00

CLUB RATES:—Five copies one year for $13,00; ten copies one year for $25,00; fifteen copies one year for $37,00; twenty copies one year for $49,00; twenty-five copies one year for $60,00; and larger clubs in the same proportion.

To secure the advantages of these liberal terms, the clubs must be complete at the time of subscription, and the money accompany the order.

It is not required that all the subscribers to a club shall receive THE FARMER at one office. If necessary it will be mailed under the club arrangement to as many different offices as there are subscribers to the club.

ELLIOTT & SHIELDS,
Jan 5 tf Richmond, Va.

SEGARS AND TOBACCO.

WE are in receipt of a lot of Segars and Chewing Tobacco that can't be beaten. Call and see.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
Dec 17-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

$300 REWARD!

A Proclamation by His Excellency, Jonathan Worth, Governor of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN REPRESented to me that J. Q. BRYANT, late of the County of Wake in said State, stands charged with the murder of one Wiley Sanis, late of said County and State, and that said Bryant is a fugitive from justice.

Now, THEREFORE, in order that the said Bryant may be arrested and brought to justice for the said alleged murder, I, JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of said State, do issue this, my proclamation, offering the reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Wake County.

{ } In witness whereof, His Excellency,
{SEAL.} JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of said
{ } State, has hereto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 22nd day of February, A. D. 1867.

By the Governor: JONATHAN WORTH.
WM. H. BAGLEY, Private Sec'y.

DESCRIPTION.—J. Q. Bryant is between 25 and 30 years old, about 6 feet 1 inch high, straight, square shouldered, light complexioned, down look, incessantly chewing tobacco, visiting dissipated places, fond of gaming, dark hair, has a sore leg (or has had, whichwill leave a scar.)
Feb 22—168-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

$300 REWARD!!

A PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency, JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of North Carolina:

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN REPRESented to me that PETER LANE (Colored,) late of the County of Wake, in said State, stands charged with the murder of one Mayo, (Colored) late of said County and State, and that said Lane is a fugitive from justice;

Now THEREFORE, in order that the said Lane may be arrested and brought to justice for the said alleged murder, I, JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of said State, do issue this my proclamation, offering the reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Wake County.

{ } In witness whereof, His Excellency,
{SEAL.} JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of said
{ } State, has hereto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 23d. day of February A. D. 1867.

By the Governor: JONATHAN WORTH,
WM. H. BAGLEY,
Private Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.—Peter Lane, is a bright mulatto, 6 feet 1 or 2 inches high—weighs 180 or 190 pounds—25 or 40 years old—heavy goatee—full face—high forehead—likely—quite intelligent—very polite—quick spoken—and is a black-smith by trade.
Feb 22-168-1m

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Feb. 23d. 1867.

THE MANUFACTURERS EMPLOYED TO SUPply artificial legs at the expense of the State, to soldiers of this State who lost their legs in the military service of the State or late Confederate Government in the late war, have nearly completed their undertaking, and as there may be some entitled to be supplied who have not made application, all such are requested to apply to the Sheriffs of their respective counties and procure the requisite certificates (printed forms of which are in the hands of every Sheriff) and make application without delay.

No report has been received from the Sheriffs of the following counties, showing how many have lost legs, and none have applied to be supplied from these counties to-wit: Bertie, Camden, Carteret, Chowan, Clay, Perquimans and Tyrrell.

The Sheriff of Caswell reported 2; Haywood 4; Hyde 2; Jones 1; Transylvania 3; and from these counties no application has been made for an artificial leg, or for commutation for one.

JONATHAN WORTH,
Feb 23-167-2w Governor of N. C.

OLIVER DITSON & CO.,

277 Washington St., Boston.

PUBLISH UPWARDS OF 300 MUSIC BOOKS, comprising Theoretical and Practical Works in every branch of Musical Science. Among these are Richardson's New Method for the Piano, $3.75; Modern School for the Organ, by Zundell, $4; Bassini's Art of Singing—Complete, $4; Abridged, $3, Spohr's Violin—Complete—4; Abridged $2; Berbiguier's Flute, $3; "The Home Circle Series" of Piano-forte Music, 9 Vols. each, plain, $2.50; Cloth, $3; Gilt, $4; Beethoven's sacred Quartets, Cloth $2.75; Boards, $2.50; The Harp of Judah and The Jubilate, by *L. O. Emerson*, each $1,38; Golden Wreath and Merry Chimes, *Emerson*, each 50 cts. Also, all the Standard Operas, Masses, Oratorios and Cantatas, and a complete series of Librettos. Complete Catalogues of Books and Sheet Music will be furnished on application.
mar 8-179-1c

THE PIANIST'S ALBUM;

A COLLECTION OF

Marches, Waltzes, Polkas, Redowas, Galops, Mazourkas, Quadrilles, Four-Hand Pieces, Dances, &c.

A BRILLIANT SET OF PIANO FORTE GEMS.

SUITED to every Grade of Capacity, and indispensable to every Pianist who would become familiar with THE POPULAR MUSIC OF THE DAY.

This new volume, being the third of the "HOME CIRCLE," will be welcomed by all who desire to have the BEST PIECES in a convenient form. A very large number of the Gems contained in this new compilation are not to be found in any other, though much admired and in constant demand, a fact that will render it the leading book of its kind. Price, plain, $2.50; Cloth, $3.00; Cloth, full gilt, $4.00. Sold by all Music Dealers, and mailed, post-paid. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington St., Boston.
mar 1-174-1c

FOR RENT.

TWO furnished Rooms in a pleasant part of the City. Apply at the TELEGRAPH OFFICE.
mar 6-177-tf

AUCTION HOUSES.

N. C. HAY.

20 BALES prime N. Carolina Hay, in Store and for sale cheap.

JAMES M. TOWLES,
Feb 25-171-tf Auctioneer.

FRESH FIELD SEEDS.

RED CLOVER,
ORCHARD GRASS,
TIMOTHY,
BLUE GRASS,
LUCERNE,

and best variety of Garden Seeds, just received from R. Sinclair & Co., Baltimore, at the Farmers' Hall JAMES M. TOWLES.
Feb20-165-tf Auctioneer.

AUCTION,

AND

GROCERY BUSINESS.

I HAVE AGAIN CONNECTED WITH MY FAMILY Grocery the auction business and solicit consignments of articles of every kind either at public or private Sale.

All business entrusted to me shall be promptly attended to.

L. W. PECK.
Jan 28-145-2awd2m

JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, &C.

WM. H. THOMPSON,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

24 Fayetteville Street 24

RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS just returned from the North and opened at his old stand, a splendid variety of

Watches, Jewelry, Silver Plated Ware, &c.

repairing done neatly and with dispatch. He has also on hand a fine assortment of CLOCKS, GOLD PENS, POCKET KNIVES, &c.

A choice lot of elegant STATIONERY, also in store, and many little nicetics that will repay inspection.

Old GOLD and SILVER bought and sold.
Feb 25-170-3m

EDUCATIONAL.

GOLDSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE.

ESTABLISED IN 1856.

THE SPRING SESSION WILL BEGIN ON Monday, the 18th. Feb. 1867, and continue twenty weeks. We can accommodate a few more borders. Application should be made immediately to secure admission.

This Institution is not sectarian; the creeds of all denominations are duly respected. Pupils are expected to attend the Church of which their parents are members.

The boarding department is under the supervision of the President of the College. The young Ladies are in the special charge of his niece, Miss Sallie J. Call, the Governess. They all eat at the same table and worship daily at the same altar, with the members of his own family.

FACULTY.

REV. S. MILTON FROST, A. M. Pres't. and Prof. of Ancient Languages and Philosophy.

E. W. ADAMS, A. M. Prof. of Mathematics and Sciences.

MRS. JULIA R. WILLIAMS, Teacher of English Literature and French.

MISS SALLIE J. CALL, Governess, Teacher of Music and Painting.

MISS ELLEN WRIGHT, Teacher of Music.

MISS MARY M. BAWLS, Teacher in the Preparatory Department.

TERMS, very moderate. For particulars send for a Circular. Address,

REV. S. MILTON FROST,
Feb 6-155-2awlm President.

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS FEMALE COLLEGE.

GRANVILLE CO., N. C.

Within a half Mile of Kittrell's Depot, on the Raleigh & Weldon Railroad.

FACULTY:

REV. C. B. RIDDICK, President, Professor Belles Lettres.

REV. J. S. B. CLARKE, Chaplain, and

THE SENTINEL.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1867.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Clear as Mud

The jury being impannelled, the good magistrate wiped his spectacles, adjusted them upon his nose, and proceeded to examine Mrs. Spriggins, witness for the defence:

Squire—Madam, what is your name, and where do you reside?

Mrs. Spriggins—Now, Jim Respis, ain't you a purty man for to ax me sich questions? You know well enough what's my name. It's an honest one, too, I'd have you know, and I'm not ashamed to own it, which is more than some folks can say, (casting a withering look at Mrs. Wiggins,) and where I live.

Squire—Well, well, Sally, I know your name well enough. I only asked the question as a formality.

Mrs. S.—I don't know nothing about your formality, but I do know that you knowed my name.

Squire—Exactly. Well, Sally, tell the jury all you know about this case.

Mrs. S.—All of it?

Squire—Yes: begin at the beginning.

Mrs. S.—Well, you see, Betsy Opdyke's baby had the fever very bad, and she sent for me to come down, as she was a young married thing, and never had a baby before, and didn't know how to handle 'em when they was sick. Poor thing, she hardly knowd how to handle her'n when it was well. Well, I takes down the bag in which I keeps my pennyr'yal from the nail onto which it was hung, and I turns to George, as I was a puttin on my bonnet, and says I, "George, if I ain't back by nine o'clock, you can put the children to bed, and if I ain't back by ten, then you can go to bed yourself;" and takin' the bag of pennyr'yal into my hand, down I goes to Betsy's. When I got there I found the poor little baby was in a desperate fix, and Betsy, she was settin' in the rockin' cheer a holdin' of it in her arms, a rockin' backards and for'ards, and cryin' like mad. Says I, "Betsy," says I, "don't be makin' a fool of yourself, a keepin' that innercent child out of bed, and a cryin' as if it was dead"—which is a rhyme if its taken in time—when you had better go and put the kittle on, so's I can make some pennyr'yal tea for the poor critter.—Give it to me, and you go and put the kittle on. Betsy she—

Squire—Well, well, Sally, we don't want to hear anything about Betsey Opdyke's sick baby. We only want to hear what you know about the case. Please just confine yourself to that.

Mrs. S.—Didn't you tell me to begin at the beginnin'?

Squire—Certainly. That is what we want you to do.

Mrs. S.—Well, that's what I am a doin'. As soon as Betsey went to put the kittle on, I took the child and put it in bed, and then I opened the pennyr'yal and measured out enough with my hand to make the tea, and then I called to Betsy, and says I—

Squire—(evidently knowing his woman) There, there, Sally, you may take your seat.

Mrs. S.—But I haven't told you about them pesky pigs yet.

Squire—Well; you may tell us about them; that's what we want.

Mrs. S.—Well, says I, Betsy, says I, when on earth did you change the diaper on this—

Squire—(very fidgetty, and showing signs of anger)—There, Mrs. Spriggins, you must sit down. The time of this court is valuable.

Mrs. S.—Thank you, Jim Respis, for your politeness.

Blarney.

About four miles north of the city of Cork, in Ireland, is the small village of Blarney, celebrated for the beauty of its environs, and still more for the remains of an ancient castle, in which is a wondrous stone, thought to possess the power of imparting to any one who kisses it a fluent, persuasive, and not over-honest tongue. The exact position of the stone in the ruins is a matter of dispute. Some say that it is lying loose on the ground; others allege that it is at the summit of the large square tower which was originally the donjon or keep of the castle; while there are yet others who maintain that it is inserted in the wall at such a height that he who would kiss it must consent to be suspended by his heels from the top. When or how it first got its singular reputation is not known; but the superstition concerning it is firmly fixed in the minds of the Irish peasantry, hundreds of whom resort to the castle every year for the purpose of kissing a stone endued with a property so marvellous. It is said that, in the early part of the seventeenth century, the lord of Castle Blarney, having been taken prisoner by the English, made repeated promises that he would surrender the fortress; but whenever the fulfilment of his pledge was demanded, he invented some smooth and plausible excuse for delay; and thus the term *Blarney* became a by-word, and was used to denote a soft, insinuating, and deceitful manner of speech.

Feat in Oratory.

A member of the Legislative Assembly of Vancouver's Island spoke in that House recently for seventeen hours, in order to prevent a bill of much local interest from passing before the close of a particular day, which had been appointed as the limit of the time for making certain payments. The last twenty-four hours of the twelve month alone remained, when this gentleman, Mr. McClure, began his speech. The *Examiner* says: "Every effort was made by the majority to put him down and tire him out.—With a merciless unanimity they refused to allow him to lean against the table, to put his foot upon a chair for a moment, to relieve himself from the irksomeness of his position by resting his hand upon anything, or to speak, in short, in any other than a rigidly erect and unsupported attitude.—During the whole of the time they relieved each other at intervals, going out and procuring such refreshments as they needed, and always leaving a quorum in the House. When McClure sank exhausted into his seat, Mr. De Cosmos rose, and for the remaining seven hours of the twenty-four talked against time. On rising, amidst the groans and hisses of the disgusted and infuriated majority, he exclaimed, with more force than refinement, that it was useless for honorable members to evince their malice in that manner, for he had got up with the determination to talk, if necessary, 'until the angel Gabriel sounded the last trump.' His powers of endurance were not quite so severely tested; but the end was achieved, and when the clock struck twelve the worn and wearied champion of honesty looked round with pardonable exultation upon the blank faces of a bought and beaten assembly."

The "Star Spangled Banner" was hissed a few nights since in Portland, Maine—probably on account of the bad music. If this had happened in a Southern city, there would have been a committee appointed forthwith by Congress for investigation.

ABSTRACT OF THE REVENUE LAW.

Ratified Feb. 26, 1867.

RULES OF TAXATION.

RULE 1. Taxes hereinafter imposed on purchases, sales, or receipts, earnings, income or profits, shall be, unless otherwise directed, on the total amount thereof during the year preceding the 1st day of April of each year; *Provided*, that purchases, sales, or receipts, earnings or profits on which taxes were paid for the three months, preceding the first day of July, 1866, under the Revenue Act, ratified March 12th, 1866, shall be exempt.

RULE 2. Articles taxed *ad valorem* shall not be liable to such tax, when in the hands of traders and others who list the purchases or sales of said articles.

RULE 3. Property and purchases, sales or receipts, taxed at a higher rate, shall not be liable to pay any other tax, at a lower rate, but the imposition of a tax for license to carry on any trade or business, shall not relieve the property or stock in trade from the property tax, unless there is likewise a tax on the receipts, purchases, earnings or sales of such business or trade.

RULE 4. When the purchases, receipts, earnings or sales of any Corporation or Joint Stock company are taxed, the shares of stock therein owned by individuals shall not be liable to *ad valorem* tax.

RULE 5. Corporations and Joint Stock Companies, except as hereinafter is excepted, shall be liable to taxation in the same manner as individuals, and shall list their property and other taxables, through their chief officer or agent, and no person shall be required to include, as part of his personal property and investments, any share or portion of the capital stock or property of any company or corporation, which is required to list its capital and property for taxation in this State.

RULE 6. Railroad, Turnpike, Plank Road, Canal and Navigation Companies shall not be required to list their property or capital, but the shares thereof shall be listed by the stockholders thereof as part of their investments.

RULE 7. The powers and duties in this Act, or in any other act, relating to the collection and return of State and county Taxes, entrusted to and required of Sheriffs, shall likewise be entrusted to, and required of "Tax Collectors," when such officers are in any county appointed.

RULE 8. Whenever the Sheriff is authorized to collect taxes on unlisted subjects, he is authorized and directed to administer an oath, to ascertain the true amount of taxes due.

SCHEDULE A.

Valuation of real estate to be that of 1860. Personal property to be valued at time of listing.

Poll tax fifty cents. Employees to list their laborers in the county where employed.

The following subjects shall pay a tax of one-tenth of one per cent., on the cash value thereof.

1. Real property, with the improvements thereon, including entries of land.

2. All wagons and other farming utensils, neat cattle, horses, mules, asses, jennets, hogs and sheep, made and raised for sale.

3. Household furniture, exceeding $300 in value. This paragraph includes, besides other furniture, clocks, pictures other than family portraits, and books, over the value of $500.

4. Agricultural products, except family supplies for one year, in the hands of the producer, after the expiration of twelve months from the time the same were produced.

5. Agricultural products, in possession of a purchaser, who does not pay tax on such products as a merchant or trader. Family supplies for one year shall be exempt.

6. Solvent credits, deducting therefrom the liabilities of the tax-payer as principal and as surety, where the principal is insolvent, the term "credits" to include all claims or demands owing to the tax-payer, whether due or not, whether payable in money or other things, and whether owing by persons within or without the State.—Merchants and other traders shall not be bound to list the credits accruing in the regular course of their business, during the twelve months preceding the 1st day of April of the year of listing. No deduction shall be made on account of any obligation given to an insurance company, except to the amount of an assessment already made, nor on account of any unpaid subscription to any institution, society, corporation or company.

7. Investments in public bonds and stocks, and the bonds and stocks, or shares, of such corporations and joint stock companies, as do not list their property for taxation as prescribed in Rule 5. This section shall include securities of any State or Government, or municipal corporation, not exempt by the laws of this State or the United States; also shares of stock in Rail Road, Turnpike, Plank Road, Canal and Navigation Companies, whether in or out of the State, as prescribed in Rule 6.

8. Moneys above $100 in value, the term "money" to include coin, bullion, bank notes, and the notes of any State or Government, designed to circulate as money, also deposits, in this State or elsewhere, with individuals or corporations, payable on demand. Coin and bullion, as well as notes, shall be listed at their value in such currency as is commonly paid for taxes.

9. Ships, Barges, Boats and other water craft, or any interest therein, with their tackling, rigging, and furniture, and all else pertaining to them, if exceeding one thousand dollars in value, whether in the waters of this State at the time of listing or not.

10. Capital invested, used or employed in any trade or business, other than is mentioned specially in this class, except where said trade or business is taxed in this Act on the purchases, sales or receipts thereof.

11. All shares of Stock in any National Bank, located within this State, whether held or owned by residents or non-residents of this State, shall be listed for taxation and taxed in the County where the Bank is located, one-tenth of one per cent. on the value of said shares, to be listed and paid by the Cashier.

The subjects mentioned in Class 2d shall pay a tax of one-half of one per cent, *ad valorem*.

1. Gold, silver, and other watches, if exceeding $10 in value.

2. Gold and silver ware and plated ware, if exceeding in value $25.

3. Jewelry worn by males, including watch chains, sales and keys, if collectively exceeding $25 in value.

4. Pleasure carriages and other vehicles, for the conveyance of persons, and also pleasure horses, if exceeding $50 in value.

5. Harps, pianos, violins and other musical instruments in use, if exceeding in value $50.

6. The amount of salaries and fees, if exceeding $500, Ministers of Gospel exempted.

The subjects and persons mentioned in third class shall be taxed as is specially mentioned.

1. On the nett income and profits, if amounting to $500, and less than three thousand dollars, one-half of one per cent.; if amounting to three thousand dollars and upwards, one per cent. The tax imposed in this section shall be in addition to other taxes in this act imposed, except where laid on gross receipts and dividends and profits elsewhere taxed.

2. Every person who brings into the State, or buys from a non-resident, his agent or consignee, by sample or otherwise, spirituous or vinous liquors, ale, porter, lager beer, or other malt liquors, for the purpose of sale, ten per cent. on the amount of his purchases during the year preceding the 1st of April of each year; such tax not to be less than thirty cents per gallon.

3. Every person who buys to sell again, spirituous, vinous or malt liquors from the maker in this State, his agent, factor or consignee, five per cent. on the amount of his purchases during said year, not to be less than ten cents per gallon: *Provided*, That whenever the purchaser of liquors mentioned in this or the preceding section agrees to pay the tax due the United States or this State on such liquors, said tax shall be held part of the purchases.

Any person in possession of any of the liquors named in this, or the preceding section, shall be deemed liable to pay the highest of said taxes, unless he proves by the oath of himself and also of a credible witness, or certificate of a Sheriff or list taker that the said liquors have been duly listed in this State.

4. The tax on Public Ferries, Toll Gates, Toll Bridges, shall be on the nett receipts, if exceeding $500, ten per cent; on Gates across highways ten dollars.

5. Every merchant, jeweler, grocer, druggist, produce dealer, and every other trader, who, as principal or agent, carries on the business of buying or selling goods, wares or merchandize of whatever name or description, one tenth of one per cent. on the total amount of his purchases, in or out of the State, for cash or on credit.

Commission merchants, factors, produce brokers, and other persons selling for others as factors or agents, shall pay a tax of one fifth of one per cent. on the gross amount of their sales during the year.

The tax on purchases or sales, as the case may be, of articles, the growth or manufacture of this State, if bought in the State, and articles, the growth or manufacture of adjoining States, if brought into this State for sale by the grower or manufacturer, shall be only one twentieth of one per cent.

Purchases taxed at a different rate from that imposed in this section, shall not be listed under this section. Merchants and other traders shall list separately their purchasers of liquors, ready made clothing and other articles taxed at a higher rate.

6. Dealers in ready made clothing for males shall pay one-half of one per cent. on the total amount of purchases during said year.

7. On the gross receipts of hotel, restaurants, and eating houses, if exceeding $300, the tax shall be one fourth of one per cent.

8. On the gross receipts of gas companies, one-half of one per cent.

9. Every money or exchange, bond or note broker, private banker or agent of a foreign broker or banker, in addition to the *ad valorem* tax on their capital invested, and the tax on their nett income, shall pay, if employing a capital of twenty thousand dollars, or more, a license tax of one hundred dollars; if a capital of less than twenty thousand dollars and not less than ten thousand dollars, fifty dollars; and if a capital of ten thousand dollars or less, a tax of twenty five dollars, and also ten dollars additional for each county in which they have an agency.

10. Playing cards 25 cents each pack.

11. On each stud-horse and jackass a tax equal to one-half the price charged for the season.

12. Riding vehicles manufactured out of the State, pay one per cent.

13. Every Auctioneer, on all goods, wares or merchandize, sold by himself, whether the growth or manufacture of this State or not, shall pay one-half of one per cent. on the gross amount of sales, and if by itinerant traders, or such as are not residents of the State, two per cent. on the gross amount of sales.

14. Every dirk, bowie knife, pistol, sword cane, dirk cane and rifle cane, (except arms used for mustering and police duty,) used or worn about the person of any one, one dollar.

Parents or guardians shall list any of said arms worn or used as aforesaid by their minor children or wards.

15. Persons commonly called "Deadheads," traveling on Railroads or Canals, paying nothing or less than two cents per mile, shall be taxed one cent for each mile so traveled during the year preceding the 1st day of April; but public officers, officers of Railroad and Canal Companies, and Ministers of the Gospel, shall not be held to list the number of miles traveled on official duty.

16. Collateral tax, one per cent. if relation is uncle &c., of deceased. If more remote than uncle and aunt, or their issue, then one and a half per cent.

SCHEDULE B.

The Sheriff shall collect the taxes set forth in this schedule annually, unless otherwise directed, and shall, unless provision is made to the contrary, grant to the tax payer license to carry on his business, or use the articles taxed, until the 1st day of July ensuing. But persons having already paid tax under the Revenue Act, ratified March 12, 1866, for license to carry on any business, or use any article for twelve months from July 1st., 1866, shall not pay any further tax under this Act, prior to July 1st, 1867. Retailers of spirituous liquors, who have paid tax according to law, may retail for twelve months from the time of issuing their license without further payment.

SEC. 1. Traveling Theatrical Companies for each County, shall pay ten dollars for each exhibition. When Theatrical exhibitions are by the season of not less than three months, the tax shall be one hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. On Concerts and Musical Entertainments for profit, shall be paid for each county, five dollars. On each Lecture for reward, five dollars.

SEC. 3. On Menageries, Museums, Wax Works or curiosities of any kind, natural or artificial (except paintings and statuary,) on each day and nights exhibiting, shall be paid ten dollars.

SEC. 4. On every exhibition of a circus, for each day or part of a day, twenty dollars for each county, and for each side show to a circus, five dollars.

SEC. 5. On itinerant companies or persons who exhibit for amusement of the public, otherwise than is mentioned in the four preceding sections, for each county five dollars. Exhibitions of the character mentioned in the preceding sections, in counties whose seats contain less one thousand inhabitants, shall be taxed only one-half the amount above designated. Exhibitions given without charge for admission, and also those exclusively for charitable objects, shall be exempt.

SEC. 6. On each public exhibition of Spirit rappings, or other device, by whatever name called, which professes to reveal communications from the spirits of the living or dead, for profit or otherwise, one hundred dollars.

SEC. 7. On all gift enterprises, or any person or establishment offering any article for sale, and proposing to present purchasers with any gift or prize, as an inducement to purchase, within the limits of the State, ten dollars for each day such person or establishment continues in operation. This tax shall not be construed to relieve such persons or establishments from any penalties incurred by violation of law.

SEC. 8. Every Insurance Company, incorporated by this State, taking new policies, $50.

SEC. 9. Every Agency of a Bank incorporated out of the State, $250.

SEC. 10. The tax on public billiard tables shall be $50 each, on private billiard tables $10 each.

When said tables may be used for four months or less, one-half of the above rates shall only be payable.

SEC. 11. To keep a ten pin alley, or alley of like kind, or bowling saloon, or bagatelle table, or any other table, stand or place, for any other game or play, with or without a name, unless such alley, stand, place, or game, is kept for amusement or exercise alone, and not prohibited by law, there shall be a license tax of $25. When the same may be used for four months, or less, one half of the above rates shall only be paid.

SEC. 12. Any person whose occupation is to keep horses or vehicles to let or to carry persons or things for reward, shall pay a tax of five dollars, and, in addition, fifty cents for each stall.

SEC. 13. Every licensed retailer of spirituous liquors, wines or cordials, fifty dollars for one year. Every retailer of malt liquors only shall pay twenty dollars. The taxes in this section, shall be in addition to the tax imposed on purchases of liquors in Schedule A.

SEC. 14. Any person using a distillery for spirituous liquors, distilled for his own use or for sale, or for others, shall pay, if from grain, twenty-five cents per gallon.

License from county Court or, out of Term time, the special Court, required.

SEC. 15. Every itinerant dentist, &c., ten dollars for each county in which he carries on his business.

SEC. 16. Non resident horse dcorers one per cent on sales.

SEC. 17. Studhorses, &c., of non residents $10.

SEC. 18. Peddlers $20. Order from 3 Justices out of term time, sufficient. Not necessary to prove applicant is a citizen of U. S.

SEC. 19. Lightning rod men $5 each county.

SEC. 20. Every itinerant who sells spirituous liquors, wines or cordials, not the product of his own farm, in quantities equal to one quart and less than one barrel, shall pay twenty five dollars for every county.

SEC. 21. Gypsies $50.

Persons selling by sample same tax as regular dealers.

SCHEDULE C.

The taxes embraced in schedule C shall be listed and paid as is specially therein directed.

Express Companies shall pay four per cent. on gross receipts.

Telegraph Companies shall pay two per cent. on gross receipts.

Foreign Insurance Companies shall pay two per cent. on gross receipts.

Banks shall pay three per cent on dividends.

Seals of the State shall pay $1; Treasurer's Deparment 50 cents; Supreme Court 50 cents; Notary Public, &c., 25 cents; Superior and County Court seals exempt, also those on commission of Justices of the Peace, &c.

On each marriage license, mortgage deed, marriage contract, and deed in trust to secure creditors, there shall be a tax of one dollar. On every other deed conveying or contracting to convey title to real estate, and on all other instruments admitted to registration, where the consideration exceeds $3000 and is less than $1,000, 50 cents, and 25 cents in addition for every additional $1,000.

Certain Corporation Charters, granted by the General Assembly, shall pay twenty-five dollars.

EXEMPTIONS.

Exemptions, as heretofore, and also $250 of property to those permanently disabled, and also widows.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

The Act to Establish an Uniform System of Bankruptcy Throughout the United States—What the Bill Is—What it Provides.

The substance of this most important bill just passed by the Senate and House, and approved by the President, will be found as follows in the summary that we give:

Section 1. establishes the several District Courts of the United States as courts of bankruptcy, in addition to the other original jurisdiction they now have.

Section 2. gives the Circuit Courts equity power to supervise the proceedings of the District Courts in bankruptcy litigation and affairs, and in addition to this power gives them concurrent jurisdiction in the same matters.

Section 3. provides for the appointment in each Congressional District, upon the nomination of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, of one or more registers (to be counsellors in the District Courts,) whose duty it shall be to assist the District Judges in the performance of duty in bankruptcy cases. Bonds in $1,000, no interest in any of the suits, and ability to take the iron-clad oath, are the pre requisites of each register.

Section 4 makes it the register's duty to adjudicate upon, receive surrenders in, and preside in bankruptcy proceedings. He is to compute property, dividends, assign *pro rata* shares to creditors, but bars him from committing for contempt or in acting in cases that go upon appeal.

Section 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 provide for the formula of legal proceedings in the Courts of Bankruptcy, a recapitulation of the practice now in vogue in other litigation.

Section 11 makes $300 the limit of debts on which to declare voluntary bankruptcy, requires the bankrupt to be or to become a citizen of the United States, forbids a transfer of property during pendency of proceedings, and demands full exhibit of debts and assets on the part of the voluntary bankrupt.

Section 12, 13, and 14 provide that the action in bankruptcy shall go on should the bankrupt die, the same as if he were in esse; that the creditors shall appoint an assignee or assignees of the debtor's estate, subject to the approval of District Judge; that everything be turned over to assignees, whether of substance or account, for distribution, except: That there shall be excepted from the operation of the provisions of this section the necessary household and kitchen furniture, and such other articles and necessaries of such bankrupt as the said assignee shall designate and set apart, having reference in the amount to the family, condition, and circumstances of the bankrupt, but altogether not to exceed in value in any case, the sum of $500; and also the wearing apparel of such bankrupt and that of his wife and children, and the uniform, arms, and equipments of any person who is or has been a soldier in the militia or in the service of the United States, and such other property as now is, or hereafter shall be, exempted from attachment or seizure, or levy on execution by the laws of the United States, and such other property, not included in the foregoing exceptions, as is exempted from levy and sale upon execution or other process or order of Court, by the laws of the State in which the bankrupt has his domicil at the time of the commencement of the proceedings in bankruptcy, to an amount not exceeding that allowed by such State exemption laws in force in the year 1864: Provided, That the foregoing exception shall operate as a limitation upon the conveyance of the property of the bankrupt to his assignees, and in no case shall the property hereby excepted pass to the assignees, or the title of the bankrupt thereto be impaired or affected by any of the provisions of this act; and the determination of the assignees in the mattter shall, on exception taken, be subject to the final decision of the said Court.

Sections 15, 16, 17 and 18, give the assignee full power to recover the property of the debtor, to be distributed by whomsoever held; require him to classify and separate the goods or other effects, empower the assignee to choose arbitrators in matters of disputed possession; and provide for the supervision over and power to remove the assignees by the district judge for cause shown.

Sections 19, 20 and 21, ordain that claims be proved in the same manner as now against the estate of deceased persons; provide for set-offs in mutual debts between debtor and claimants; forbid suits against the bankrupt by those creditors proving their claims, and provide that if any bankrupt shall, at the time of adjucation, be liable upon any bill of exchange, promissory note or other obligation in respect of distinct contracts as a member of two or more firms carrying on separate and distinct trades, and having distinct estates to be wound up in bankruptcy, or as a sole trader and also as a member of a firm, the circumstance that such firms are in whole or in part composed of the same individuals, or that the sole contractor is also one of the joint contractors, shall not prevent proof and receipt of dividend in respect of such distinct contracts against the estates respectively liable upon such contracts.

Sections 22, 23 and 24 require verification by oath of all claims by creditors, and if a corporation, by the proper officers for that purpose, to be filed before the register, or if in a foreign country, before the register, or other diplomatic officer nearest adjacent, and that investigation can be and must be made by the judge in case of all doubtful claims.

Section 25 orders the sale and the holding for distribution by the assignee of all perishable property, the title to which is not in dispute.

Section 26 provides for the examination of the bankrupt by the court, either at its own option or at the request of the assignee, into all circumstances and statement of the bankrupt, who is punishable for contempt for non-compliance with the order for examination, and for good cause shown the wife of the bankrupt may be called and similarly examined.

Section 27 subdivides priority of claims as follows: First. Servants' wages under $50. Second. All the creditors *pro rata*, without any preference either from amount or date of claims, except that in cases wherein the bankrupt has become bail, surety or guarantor for another, the compliance of the latter with the conditions must be shown before the claim is allowed.

At the expiration of three months from the date of the adjudication of bankruptcy in any case, or as much earlier as the court may direct, the court, upon request of the assignee, shall call a general meeting of the creditors, of which due notice shall be given, and the assignee shall then report and exhibit to the court and to the creditors just and true accounts of all his receipts and judgments, verified by his oath; and he shall also produce and file vouchers for all payments for which vouchers shall be required by any rule of the court; he shall also submit the schedule of the bankrupt's creditors and property as amended, duly verified by the bankrupt, and a statement of the whole estate of the bankrupt as then ascertained, of the property recovered and of the property outstanding, specifying the cause of its being outstanding, also what debts or claims are yet undetermined, and stating what sums remain in his hands. At such meeting the majority in value of the creditors present shall determine whether any and what part of the net proceeds of the estate, after deducting and retaining a sum sufficient to provide for all undetermined claims which, by reason of the distant residence of the creditor, or for other sufficient reason, have not been proved, and for other expenses and contingencies, shall be divided among the creditors; but unless at least one half in value of the creditors shall attend such meeting, either in person or by attorney, it shall be the duty of the assignee so to determine. In case a dividend is ordered, the Register shall, within ten days after such meeting, prepare a list of creditors entitled to dividend, and shall calculate and set opposite to the name of each creditor who has proved his claim, the dividend to which he is entitled out of the net proceeds of the estate set apart for dividend, and shall forward by mail to every creditor a statement of the dividend to which he is entitled, and such creditor shall be paid by the assignee in such manner as the court may direct.

Section 28 provides that the like proceedings shall be had at the expiration of the next three months, or earlier if practicable, and a third meeting of the creditors shall then be called by the Court, and a final dividend then declared, unless any action in law or suit in equity be pending, or unless some other estate or effects or the debtor afterwards come into the hands of the assignee, in which case the assignee shall, as soon as may be, convert such estate or effects into money, and within two months after the same shall be so converted the same shall be divided in the manner aforesaid. Further dividends shall be made in like manner as often as occasion requires; and after the third meeting of creditors, no further meeting shall be called unless ordered by the Court. If at any time there shall be in the hands of the assignee any outstanding debts or other property, due or belonging to the estate, which cannot be collected and received by the assignee without unreasonable or inconvenient delay or expense, the assignee may, under the direction of the Court, sell and assign such debts or other property in such manner as the Court shall order. No dividend already declared shall be disturbed by reason of debts being subsequently proved, but the creditor proving such debt shall be entitled to a dividend equal to those already received by the other creditors before any further payment is made to the latter. Preparatory to the final dividend, the assignee shall submit his account to the Court, and file the same and give notice to the creditors of such filing; and shall also give notice that he will apply for a settlement of his account, and for a discharge from all liability as assignee, at a time to be specified in such notice, and at such time the Court shall audit and pass the accounts of the assignee; and such assignee shall, if required by the Court, be examined as to the truth of such account, and if found correct he shall thereby be discharged from all liability as assignee to any creditor of the bankrupt. The Court shall thereupon order a dividend of the estate and effects, or of such part thereof as it sees fit, among such of the creditors as have proved their claims, in proportion to the respective amount of their said debts. In addition to all expenses necessarily incurred by him in the execution of his trust, in any case, the assignee shall be entitled to an allowance for his services in such case, on all monies received and paid out by him therein, for any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, five per centum thereon; on any larger sum, not exceeding five thousand dollars, two and a half per centum on the excess over five thousand dollars; and if at any time there shall not be in his hands a sufficient amount of money to defray the necessary expenses required for the further execution of his trust, he shall not be obliged to proceed therein until the necessary funds are advanced or satisfactorily secured to him. If, by accident, mistake, or other cause, without fault of the assignee, either or both of the said second and third meetings should not be held within the time limited, the Court may, upon motion of an interested party, order such meetings, with like effect as to the validity of the proceedings as if the meeting had been duly held. In the order for a dividend under this section, the following claims shall be entitled to priority or preference, and to be first paid in full in the following order:

First. The fees, costs and expenses of suits, and the several proceedings in bankruptcy under this act, and for the custody of property, as herein provided.

Second. All debts due to the United States, and all taxes and assessments under the laws thereof.

Third. All debts due to the State in which the proceedings in bankruptcy are pending, and all taxes and assessments made under the laws of such State.

Fourth. Wages due to any operative clerk or house servant, to any amount not exceeding $50, labor performed within six months next proceeding the first publication of the notice of proceedings in bankruptcy.

Fifth. All debts due to any persons who by the laws of the United States, are or may be entitled to priority or preference, in like manner as if this act had not been passed. Always provided, That nothing contained in this act shall interfere with the assessment and collection of taxes by the authority of the United States or any State.

Section 29 provides for the full discharge of the bankrupt six months after compliance with the above conditions in entire honesty and good faith.

Section 30 declares that no one shall be entitled a *second* time to the benefits of bankruptcy, whose estate is sufficient to pay 70 per centum of his debts, unless upon the written assent of three-fourths of his creditors in value.

Section 31 provides that any creditor opposing the discharge of any bankrupt may file a specification in writing of the grounds of his opposition, and the Court may, in its discretion, order any question of fact so presented to be tried at a stated session of the District Court.

Sections 32, 33 and 34 forbid the benefits of bankruptcy to one whose debts have accrued from their failures when in a fiduciary capacity, and provide for the full and final discharge of the honest bankrupt as follows:

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF ——, Whereas —— has been duly adjudged a bankrupt under the act of Congress establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, and appears to have conformed to all the requirements of law in that behalf, it is therefore ordered by the Court that said —— be forever discharged from all debts and claims which by said act are made provable against his estate, and which existed on the—day of——, on which day the petition for adjudication was filed by (or against) him, excepting such debts, if any, as are by said act excepted from the operation of a discharge in bankruptcy. Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, at ——, in the said district, this—day of——, A. D.——.

[Seal.]

Sections 36 and 37 provide for the extension of the acts to parties in partnership, and for the liability of the same kind of property as now obtains in ordinary winding up of partnership concerns.

Section 38 requires the due filing of all papers in the case in the order of their date, and classified as to title of subject matter.

Sections 39, 40, 41 and 42, provide that persons absent, with intent to defraud creditors, or who take any method to forestall the legal service of just and proved claims against them, are to have their property proceeded upon at the demands of creditors, who are to follow the same measures they would were the bankruptcy upon voluntary application.

In which case service of one notice upon such debtor to appear, is to be made in the same way, either by personal waiting upon, or by publication, as is now pursued in civil State actions; his non-appearance within the time specified causing the claims to go against him by default, which can afterwards be remedied for cause shown.

Sec. 43. And be it further enacted, That if at any meeting of creditors to be specially called for that purpose, and of which previous notice shall have been given for such length of time as the court may direct, three-fourths in value of the creditors shall resolve that it is for the interest of the general body of the creditors that the estate of the bankrupt should be wound up and settled, and distribution made, it shall be lawful for the creditors to certify and report such resolution to the court, and to nominate one or more trustees to take and hold and distribute the estate, under the direction of such committee. If it shall appear to the court, after hearing the bankrupt and such creditors as may desire to be heard, that the resolution was duly passed and that the interests of the creditors will be promoted thereby, it shall confirm the same; and upon the execution and filing by or on behalf of three fourths in value of all the creditors whose claims have been proved of a consent that the estate of the bankrupt be wound up and settled by said trustees according to the terms of such resolution, the bankrupt, or his assignee in bankruptcy if appointed, as the case may be, shall, under the direction of the court, and under oath, convey, transfer and deliver all the property and estate of the bankrupt to the said trustee or trustees, who shall, upon such conveyance and transfer, have and hold the same in the same manner, and with the same powers and rights, in all respects, as the bankrupt would have had or held the same if no proceedings in bankruptcy had been taken, or as the assignee in bankruptcy would have done had such resolution not been passed; and such consent and the proceedings thereunder shall be as binding in all respects on any creditor whose debts are provable, who has not signed the same, as if he had signed it, and on any creditor, whose debt, if provable, is not proved, as if he had proved it; and the court, by order, shall direct all acts and things needful to be done to carry into effect such resolution of the creditors, and the said trustees shall proceed to wind up and settle the estate under the direction and inspection of such committee of the creditors, for the equal benefit of all such creditors, and the winding up and settlement of any estate under the provisions of this section shall be deemed to be proceedings in bankruptcy under this act; and the said trustees shall have all the rights and powers of assignees in bankrupt. The court, on the application of such trustees, shall have power to summon and examine, on oath or otherwise, the bankrutcy, and any creditor, and any person indebted to the estate, or known or suspected of having any of the estate in his possession, or any other person whose examination may be material or necessary to aid the trustees in the execution of their trust, and to compel the attendance of such persons and the production of books and papers in the same manner as in other proceeding in bankruptcy under this act; and the bankrupt shall have the like right to apply for and obtain a discharge after the passage of such resolution and the appointment of such trustees as if such resolution had not been passed, and as if all the proceedings had continued in the same manner provided in the preceding sections of this act. If the resolution shall not be duly reported, or the consent of the creditors shall not be duly filed, or if, upon its filings the court shall not think fit to approve thereof, the bankruptcy shall proceed as if no resolution had passed, and the court may make all necessary orders for resuming the proceedings, and the period of time which shall have elapsed between the date of the resolution and the date of the order for assuming proceeding shall not be reckoned in calculating periods of time prescribed by this act.

Section 44 provides that from and after the passage of this act, if any debtor or bankrupt shall, after the commencement of proceedings in bankruptcy, secrete or conceal any property belonging to his estate, or part with, conceal, or destroy, alter, mutilate, or falsify, or cause to be concealed, destroyed, altered, mutilated, or falsified, any book, deed, document, or writing relating thereto, or remove or cause to be removed the same or any part thereof, out of the district, or otherwise dispose of any part thereof, with intent to prevent it from coming into the possession of the assignee in bankruptcy, or to hinder, impede or delay either of them in recovering or receiving the same, or make any payment, gift, sale, assignment, transfer or conveyance of any property belonging to his estate with the like intent, or spend any part thereof in gaming; or shall, with intent to defraud, willfully or fraudulently conceal from his assignee, or omit from his schedule, any property or effects whatsoever; or if, in case of any person having, to his knowledge or belief, proved a false or fictitious debt against his estate, he shall fail to disclose the same to his assignee within one month after coming to the knowledge or belief thereof; or shall attempt to account for any of his property by fictitious losses or expenses; or shall, within three months before the commencement of proceedings in bankruptcy, under the false color or pretense of carrying on business and dealing in the ordinary course of trade, obtain on credit from any person any goods or chattels with intent to defraud his creditors, within three months next before the commencement of proceedings in bankruptcy, pawn, pledge, or dispose of otherwise than by *bona fide* transactions, in the ordinary way of his trade, any of his goods or chattels which have been obtained on credit and remain unpaid for, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, in any Court of the United States, shall be punished by imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding three years.

Section 45, 46, 47, 48, 49 and 50 provide for the punishment of officers of the Court who act wrongly with intention in bankruptcy proceedings, with a fine not less than $300 or more than $500, and for imprisonment for less than five years. Also provides the same punishment for malfeasance on the part of all persons who shall forge or cause to be forged, or knowingly allow the forgery of any seal, or commission of either the judge or register, or who shall be guilty of any criminal action or knowledge in the provocation of any false commission or documents of bankruptcy in favor of any parties. Also the same schedule of fees for legal service, &c., is provided as now obtain in proceedings in the Courts of the United States in other matters.

FERTILIZERS.

PERUVIAN GUANO SUBSTITUTE!

BAUGH'S

RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

Manufactured under the formula originated in 1854 and patented by

BAUGH & SONS,

SOLE PROPRIETORS, AT THE

Delaware River Chemical Works,

PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.

This old established MANURE is manufactured from Bones that have not been burned or steamed and it contains all their original organic matter. It is active in its operation, and is a fertilizer of great durability. It does not exhaust the soil like Peruvian Guano, but on the contrary permanently improves it.

Previous to 1861 it was introduced into the Southern States to considerable extent, and again in 1865, where it has been used with remarkable success upon

Cotton, Corn, Tobacco, and all Crops.

A trial will convince any planter of its merits. Pamphlets containing well-know Southern evidence furnished upon application to New York or Philadelphia offices.

☞ Sold by Dealers in all the principal cities and towns throughout the United States and British Provinces.

BAUGH & SONS,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

Office, No. 20 South Delaware Avenue,

PHILADELPHIA.

BAUGH BROTHERS & Co.,

GENERAL WHOLESALE AGENTS,

181 *PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.*

FOR SALE BY

JAMES M. TOWLES,

Jan. 4—dw&sw3m. Raleigh, N. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HUFHAM & HUGHES,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS.

Having made large additions to our

BOOK AND JOB TYPE,

We are prepared to do all kinds of

BOOK AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING

Promptly and in the best style of the art.

OUR PRINTING PRESSES

are of the best manufacture in the world, (the same as used by the Harpers, and leading Publishers in N. Y.,) and our facilities for doing work of any kind at the

SHORTEST NOTICE

on the most REASONABLE TERMS, and in SUPERIOR STYLE, equal to any in the country. Contracts made for the printing of Newspapers and Magazines.

Blanks, Checks, plain or colored,
Cards,
Bill Heads,
Hand Bills,
Posters,
Circulars,
Letter Heads,
&c., &c., &c., &c.,

At the shortest notice and most reasonable prices.

ORNAMENTA